FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1416857-000

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FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT United Press International

FILE NUMBER 94-8-95

SECTION NUMBER 2

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

furnished convincing proof

A tour of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's offices in Washington today ~~convinced the doubtful~~ that all public enemies and other federal criminals have good reason to be on their toes.

Efficiency ~~[illegible]~~, determination and morale are the reasons, undoubtedly, for the department's excellent record. You don't find any signs in the offices reminding the FBI's members that these three attributes lead to success. It's written all over their faces.

They don't need them.

FBI officials are proud of their achievements. They say that out of 206 kidnaping cases since 1932 when the Linbergh law permitted them to ~~[illegible]~~ investigate such offenses, 204 have been solved. The other two are still open cases ~~[illegible]~~, they add, and in one of them already 22,000 suspects have been eliminated.

"The bureau's work has virtually ehiminated the kidnaping threat," an officials said. "Ten years agk everyone in the country feared they would be some day the victim of a kidnaping. The Lindbergh Law, however, has permitted us to enter all these cases will all our power and resources at out dispohal."

The

commended

The FBI has often been ~~criticized~~ as an organization that ~~consumed~~ too much of the tax-payers' money. Actually, for every dollar of government appropriation turned over to the FBI last year, eight dollars were returned to John Q. Public.

take good care

savings,

"Fines, recovery of stolen ~~bankrolls~~ and ransom money are the principal reasons," ~~an the official said.~~ "And since the enactment of the Federal Bank Robbery act in 1934 the number of bank thefts has decreased 82 per cent." This has helped ~~[illegible]~~ the banks and their investors consid rably in as much as bank robbery insurance has also steadily decreased during that period."

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, everybody in the department agrees, is the one man responsible for this brilliant record. He ~~[illegible]~~ was named head of the FBI in 1924 when he was only 29 years old -- and then things started to hum.

9

TO ESTABLISH

AN ENTIRE FLOOR

The first thing he did was ~~reorganize and expand~~ the Identification Division. This particuler department occupies ~~two long rooms in the Justice Department building, and both are one block long. And Washington blocks are long.~~

huge

14,000,000 sets of

In hundreds of filing cabinets are the fingerprint cards ~~of no less than 24,000,000 individuals.~~ ~~[illegible]~~, and they are increasing at the very impressive rate of 25,000 per day.

identification

"Not all are criminals," however," says the officials. "Many belong to Federal civil service applicants, workers in defense industries, and about 2,500,000 ~~voluntary~~ personal ~~application~~ cards. This later group represents those persons who submit their fingerprints voluntarily in the event they are stricken with amnesia or cannot be identified after a serious accident, for instance.

"The division is so systematized that incoming fingerprints can be checked through the files to see if they belong to any known criminal within a very few minutes. This doesn't leave a ~~[illegible]~~ law-breaker much time to get away -- or at least get very far."

add fbi x x x far.

"These cards," he added, are submited to us by about 11,000 law enforcement agencies throughout the world, and all, in return, are welcome to the benifits of this division."

But the Identification division isn't the only one that can be of use to police authorities [redacted] and help to the quick detection and apprehension of criminals.

With this help they have located an average of 650 fugitives a month, an excellent record.

The laboratory was established in 1932. It is equipped with the latest thing in crime detecting instruments and staffed by 100 scientists who can handle the analysis of every kind of evidence. When law enforcement officials in an outlying state are stymied because of lack of identification or evidence, they send what they have to the FBI's laboratory.

"In a hit-run case, for instance," said the official," the only evidence was one small strand of thread recovered from the suspected auto. After microscope examination we found it matched exactly with a thread taken from the victim's coat -- even as to the dies it was colored with, its twist and the number and type of fibers it was made of."

Add fbi x x x of.

(Furthermore,

The FBI is in direct communication constantly with all of its 55 field bureaus throughout the country. Teletypes are the main channels used, although short-wave transmitters and receivers have been used effectively in instances where no telephones lines were available.

The men of the department are the picture of health and determination. As a majority they are young. And they have to keep physically fit at all times. Once a year they must [redacted] return to Washington for a retraining session and a complete physical examination.

"If they fail, the defects are corrected. If not their use to us has been exhuasted"

This physical fitness is one of major importance. it is explained, because an FBI agent must be ready at a moment's notice to go out in the field and possibly have to "shoot it out" with some heavily armed [redacted] criminal.

Because of this, every member of the department, including Hoover himself, must maintain his standards as an expert marksman. Every month they [redacted] qualify with one weapon or the other.

Their record is so good and reputation for sharpshooting so widespread that they command a very healthy respect from the criminals. In

shooting scrapes with notorious gangmen they have almost always come out the victors.

"The eligibility requirements are strict, but every man accepted by the department becomes an ace in his field. He is trained to handle all types of criminal detection and suppression, and when he has finely tracted down his man it's almost inevitably the closing chapter of the story."

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

[redacted]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
October 6, 1941

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

RCH:NWD

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

Mr. Robert Hickok of the United Press dropped by on the afternoon of October 4, 1941, and left the story which he had written based upon a tour I had conducted for him previously.

Appropriate changes were made in the story and when approved by Mr. Tolson it was delivered to him by special messenger. A copy showing the pencilled corrections is attached.

Respectfully,

R. C. Hendon

ENCL [illegible]

RECORDED

INDEXED

94-8-95-103

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
7 OCT 9 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NICHOLS

CH-13 247
168

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-161

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Madden
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LBN:WGR

September 11, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

By reference of the Director's office I talked to Mr. A. H. Older, who is presently working for the United Press and who wanted to do some free lance writing on the side. He pointed out that he thought a very good article could be prepared on various "celebrities" who had recently entered the service of the Bureau, meaning athletes and others who had been in the public press.

I explained to him that such a story would be inconsistent with Bureau policy inasmuch as publicizing individual representatives of the FBI would render ineffective their efforts and that they would not approve of such.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

RECORDED 94-8-95-104

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

October 3, 1941

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

As I advised Mr. Tolson, Robert Hickok, of the United Press, indicated that he desired to write a feature story concerning the tour of the Bureau upon which I conducted him yesterday.

Since he did not make any notations he wanted to obtain some statistics concerning such matters as kidnappings, bank robbery, our Identification Division and the Laboratory. He called at my office and appropriate statistics plus our general booklets were given to him.

He will drop in and leave the story prior to its publication so that we may look it over.

In connection with the releases by the Department concerning our Civilian Defense Schools, he made a couple of general inquiries concerning the nature of the instruction which I straightend out for him.

Respectfully,

R. C. Hendon

Help him as much as possible.

H.

INDEXED

94-8-95-105

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 OCT 8 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON NICHOLS HENDON

CH-

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-161

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

10:00 p.m.
9/25

LBN:DW

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Magruder of the UP called. I was out of my office and I returned the call at 10:17. He stated that he had heard a rumor to the effect that the FBI had seized the files of the America First Committee here in Washington at their local headquarters. He understood that the AP was carrying such a story or some other news service, he wasn't sure. I told him that the story didn't sound right but I would check.

After checking with SAC McKee, I advised Mr. Magruder that the FBI had not seized any files of the America First Committee here in Washington and that the rumor he had heard was absolutely without foundation.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

94-8-95-106

OCT 3 1941

TOLSON
TAMM
FOXWORTH
LADD

CH-17

JJS:MCD

October 4, 1941

Mr. Robert Hickok
United Press
714 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hickok:

In accordance with your request of Mr. Hendon on October 2nd, I am pleased indeed to enclose a memorandum concerning the outstanding fugitives together with photographs and other available material concerning a number of the fugitives listed in this memorandum.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Enclosure

Copy of memo together with photo & IO on Irving Chapman, photo, AO, and wanted notice on Maurice Denning, photo on Bert Edward Solem, IO, photo and wanted notice on Clarence Stevens, and photo and IO on Charles Monazym; all of foregoing have individual memos re activities attached

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED
OCT 6 1941
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

This is pursuant to authorization given Mr. Hendon over the phone by Mr. Tolson and me.

94-8-95-107

JJS:MS

October 3, 1941

MEMORANDUM

Bert Edward Solem, with aliases, has been sought for over a year by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with violations of the Bank Robbery (Larceny) Statute. He has, by a very ingenious modus operandi, succeeded in cashing numerous checks at banks which come under the jurisdiction of this Bureau from the States of Florida to California, and from the States of Washington to Wisconsin. These checks, of course, have been returned later as being of no value. He has employed thirty-one aliases in connection with these violations and his identity has been established in these cases mainly through the examination of fictitious checks submitted to the Laboratory. Federal process is outstanding in the States of Wyoming and California, and is being considered in various other jurisdictions. He is also wanted by a number of local police departments for bad checks. His criminal record extends back to the year 1922, and he has served two penitentiary sentences on bad check charges.

Carl Straka, subject of Identification Order #1540, has been a fugitive since November 17, 1937, when an indictment was returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Elkins, West Virginia, charging him with a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. Straka is a dangerous character, who in January, 1941, engaged in a gun battle with police officers near Burgettstown, Pennsylvania. He allegedly carries a bottle of nitroglycerin on his person at all times. He is wanted by local authorities in Ohio and West Virginia, on numerous burglaries and safe jobs. One of his hide-outs was discovered twelve miles out of Bellaire, Ohio, recently where seven .38 caliber revolvers, two machine guns, seven machine gun magazines, two shotguns, nine tear gas shells, one tear gas gun and a set of burglar tools were found concealed in the wall along with one hundred rounds of ammunition. Straka has a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde personality, investigation disclosing that he lived at Bellaire, Ohio, under the name of George Greschner, a respected business man, carrying on a respectable business during the day, while at night he was the leader of a gang of burglars who are accused of having committed over forty burglaries and safe jobs in Ohio and West Virginia. Straka has a long criminal record beginning in 1921. He has served time in both the

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

94-8-95-107

State Reformatory, Mansfield, Ohio, and in the State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio. His numerous arrests include charges of assault to rob, possession of burglar's tools, nitroglycerin, automobile theft, and breaking and entering. His last arrest was by the Police Department in Cambridge, Ohio, on July 21, 1933. He escaped jail while awaiting trial on August 31, 1933.

Irving Carl Chapman is being sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to answer charges for the robbery of the First National Bank at Atlanta, Texas, on August 31, 1936. Chapman is also known to have been implicated in numerous other bank robberies and has become a notorious and more or less fictional outlaw in the States of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, where he has committed bank robberies and avoided apprehension by hiding out in the least populated areas of these States. Chapman has been arrested numerous times and has engaged in gun battles with law enforcement officers on several occasions. He is a particularly dangerous criminal.

Clarence Vernon Stevens has been sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation since May 27, 1933, on which date, he together with others, kidnaped Mary McElroy from her home in Kansas City, Missouri, and later released her after payment of $30,000 ransom. Three other persons responsible for this kidnaping have been apprehended and prosecuted but Stevens so far has avoided apprehension although extensive investigation has been conducted over a period of years to locate and apprehend him. Stevens is known to have engaged in farming and may possibly be employed in some agricultural pursuit at the present time.

Maurice Denning, who engaged in numerous bank robberies in the middle west in 1933 and 1934, is being sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the robbery of the Security National Bank, Superior, Nebraska, on November 22, 1934. Denning was an associate of Thomas Limerick, a notorious criminal who was later prosecuted for bank robbery and sentenced to Alcatraz Island Penitentiary, where he was killed while attempting to escape. Denning is believed to have traveled extensively to avoid apprehension and is possibly accompanied by his paramour, Evelyn Bert.

Charles Monaxym is wanted in connection with the robbery of the Detroit Bank, Oakland and Woodland Branch, Detroit, Michigan, on May 1, 1936, at which time the robbers

obtained $64,740. Since that date several persons have been apprehended and prosecuted for this robbery but Monazym has avoided apprehension and is actively being sought. He is a dangerous criminal and has the reputation of being very adept with firearms. He is known to have numerous associates in the underworld of Detroit, Michigan, and several eastern cities.

Roy Douglas Brown is being sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the robbery of messengers of the Farmers' National Bank of Salem, Ohio, on November 4, 1935, at which time the robbers obtained $26,000. Two of Brown's associates have already been apprehended and prosecuted. However, Brown and a fourth member of the bank robbery gang, John Christopher Abele, are still being sought. These two individuals are also known to have engaged in at least two other bank robberies in which large sums of money were taken. Brown is known to have lived quietly in residential sections of several cities in the middle west between the times of his criminal activities and he is an ardent golfer, spending considerable time playing the game. He is, however, an experienced and dangerous criminal.

John Christopher Abele is wanted, together with Roy Douglas Brown, for the robbery of messengers of the Farmers' National Bank of Salem, Ohio, and, together with Brown, is known to have engaged in at least two other bank robberies. Like Brown, Abele is a golfing fan and has in the past resided in high class residential districts and associated with reputable and influential citizens in the intervals between the bank robberies which he has committed.

Raffael Greco is wanted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the robbery of the First National Bank of Suffield, Suffield, Connecticut, on July 21, 1938. Greco has an extensive criminal record in the States of New York and New Jersey and is known to have numerous contacts in the underworlds of New York City and Jersey City, New Jersey. He is also known to have engaged in numerous crimes other than the bank robbery for which he is specifically sought.

James Joseph Horan is also wanted with Raffael Greco for the robbery of the First National Bank of Suffield, Suffield, Connecticut, on July 21, 1938, in which robbery approximately $11,500 was taken. Horan has an extensive criminal record in New York City and has served three penitentiary sentences, being paroled on November 3, 1933, from

the State Penitentiary, Trenton, New Jersey, after serving approximately six years of a twenty-five year sentence for armed robbery. Horan is well known in the underworld of New York City and is a hardened, vicious criminal.

William Merle Martin, with numerous aliases, is wanted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with the interstate transportation of at least three stolen automobiles. Martin has a long criminal record, having served two separate terms in the Missouri State Penitentiary for burglary, carrying concealed weapons and receiving stolen goods. He has also served a sentence in the State Penitentiary, McAlester, Oklahoma, for burglary. He has escaped on two different occasions from the penitentiary, and is known to have escaped from peace officers on at least six different occasions. At the present time there are several warrants out in the States of Kansas and Missouri, for Martin in connection with burglaries. During the course of the Bureau's investigation to locate this individual since September, 1940, he has shot and killed one Carl Reed, who he believed was informing on him, and also shot one Virgil Dozier, who came to Reed's assistance. In the three stolen cars that have been abandoned by Martin, there have been found a sawed-off shotgun and three revolvers, along with a great quantity of stolen jewelry and other property which was later identified as coming from burglaries in the States of Kansas and Missouri. This individual is extremely dangerous, and it is known that he continuously carries a gun and a knife. He has a tumor cyst over one eye and is generally considered to be insane.

Michael Grillo is being sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a fugitive from justice and a violator of the Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Statute, based upon his having fled from Detroit, Michigan, to avoid prosecution on a charge of murder in that city. Grillo is a well-known hoodlum and gangster in Detroit, Michigan, and has a long criminal record, including numerous arrests for armed robbery and murder. He is a dangerous criminal and is reported to be accustomed to carrying and using firearms.

George Thompson was one of three ex-convicts who on March 12, 1937, robbed the Northern Westchester Bank of Katonah, New York, of $18,402. Thompson, who has a long criminal record including convictions for burglary, highway

robbery, and assault, drove the getaway car and disposed of the firearms used in this robbery in a Bridgeport, Connecticut sewer. Glen John Applegate and Robert J. Suhay, Thompson's companions in this robbery, immediately fled to the Midwest and on April 16, 1937, while resisting arrest at Topeka, Kansas, shot and fatally wounded Special Agent Kimberly W. Baker of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. For this murder both were executed by hanging within the walls of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, on August 12, 1938. Four other persons in addition to the actual robbers have been convicted of aiding and abetting the offenders in this case and Thompson is the one individual involved who still remains at large.

Steve Yagoditch, wanted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for violation of the Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution Statute, was one of three armed men who staged a daytime holdup of the Youngstown, Ohio, office of the Railway Express Agency on the morning of December 30, 1938, and escaped with five large sacks of money containing $35,000.00 in one dollar bills. Yagoditch was positively identified by a former associate but his accomplices have not as yet been identified. He is a dangerous criminal whose preference in weapons inclines to shotguns as evidenced by the fact he used a sawed-off shotgun in this robbery and on January 5, 1938, blew a next door neighbor's leg off with a shotgun. Steve Yagoditch is a native of Austria and has numerous relatives in the vicinity of Youngstown, Ohio, but has few known associates. He has a known criminal record extending over the decade 1928 to 1938, which includes arrests for assault and battery and shooting to kill, as well as three arrests growing out of car thefts.

Unknown Subject, with aliases, E. E. Alexander, et cetera, has been sought for over two years by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to answer charges for violation of the Bank Robbery (Larceny) Statute. This fraudulent check artist first came to the Bureau's attention in 1938 through complaints received from law enforcement agencies in the Northeastern section of the United States. Although he has operated throughout the country, most of his activities have been confined to the Eastern and Middle Western States. He has used numerous aliases, however, his true name and identity are as yet unknown. It appears that he is a lone operator performing both the operations of forging and uttering fraudulent checks. His excellent appearance, fine clothes and

refined manner have materially assisted him in passing bad checks from the State of New York to Kentucky and from Massachusetts to California. This check artist is equipped with printing equipment, check protectors, typewriter, rubber stamp and a supply of legitimate check forms obtained from banks, the latter of which are thereafter embellished by the addition of names of various nonexistent companies to further assist him in allaying the suspicions of victim banks. He is known to have employed seventy-two aliases in connection with his activities, his identity having been established mainly through document examinations made by the Laboratory of the checks submitted to the Bureau. Federal process is outstanding in West Virginia, where three separate indictments were returned against him for violation of the Bank Robbery (Larceny) Statute. Prosecution is also being considered in several other districts. A number of Police Departments likewise are seeking his apprehension for uttering bad checks, including the Police Department at Attleboro, Massachusetts; the New York State Police, Batavia, New York; the Sheriff's Office, Fairbault, Minnesota, and the Police Departments at Mankato, Minnesota, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

ECK:NWD

November 6, 1941

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Manager
Washington Bureau
United Press Association
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I was sorry to learn that I had missed seeing your mother and you when you visited the Bureau yesterday. I was glad to know, however, that you enjoyed so much your tour of our facilities. Please accept my personal invitation to visit the FBI again, and I hope I will have the opportunity of seeing you.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

94-8-95-108
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 10 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
NOV 6 1941
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CH-15

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
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Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

RCH:MCD

October 13, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

Bob Hickok of UP telephoned and asked the names of the members of the Brady Gang which were furnished to him.

He apparently is working on the article based on the list of fugitives furnished him. In this regard, he asked who was Public Enemy Number One and I told him the Bureau hadn't designated any one particularly with that title but the list furnished him included the outstanding fugitives at this time.

He asked if there were presently any gun molls of the type of Bonnie Parker who we were seeking and I stated there was no one of Bonnie Parker's reputation whom we were seeking at the present time.

Respectfully,

R. C. Hendon

RECORDED 94-8-9-109
INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 21 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NICHOLS
HENDON

RECORDED 94-8-95-110
RCH:JC

November 15, 1941

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Manager
Capitol Bureau
United Press Associations
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Mr. Carusi has brought your letter of November 7, 1941, to my attention, and I am very happy indeed to know that your mother and you so thoroughly enjoyed your recent visit to the FBI.

It was a pleasure to arrange the tour for you and I am sorry indeed that I was not here to greet you both personally.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Nendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CH-18
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
NOV 17 1941
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOV 15 8 51 PM '41
RECEIVED--ROOM 5640
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

From
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO
Official indicated below by check mark

Solicitor General	
Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General Arnold, Anti-Trust	
Assistant Attorney General Clark, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General Shea, Claims	
Assistant Attorney General Littell, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General Berge, Criminal	
Assistant Solicitor General Fahy	
Mr. Hoover, Director, FBI	✓
Mr. Bennett, Director of Prisons	
Mr. Schofield, Immigration and Naturalization	
Judge Martin, Director, War Risk Bureau	
Mr. Lawrence, Director, Bond and Spirits	
Mr. Quinn, Administrative Assistant	
Mr. Holtzoff, Special Assistant	
Mr. Townsend, Special Assistant	
Mr. Smith, Special Defense Unit	
Mr. Lyons, Pardon Attorney	
Mr. Palmer, Director of Personnel	
Parole Board	
Mr. Donaldson, Chief Clerk	
Mrs. Plumley, Appointment Clerk	
Mr. DiGirolamo, Division of Records	
Mr. Adler, Division of Supplies	
Mr. McKavitt, Librarian	
Mr. Carusi	
Mr. Allen	
Miss Bell	
Mrs. Johnson	
Miss Lamke	
Miss Coulson	
Mr. Franke	

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carter
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECORDED
INDEXED
14-8-95-110

NOV 21 1941

FBI

From Mr. Carusi

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

LYLE C. WILSON
MANAGER, CAPITOL BUREAU
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF ... RECEIVED ... ATTORNEY ...

November 7, 1941

Dear Ugo:

My mother thoroughly enjoyed her visit to the FBI. Mr. Hendon who took us through was more than courteous and interested in seeing that nothing was missed. I liked it too because as long as I have been here I never before had seen the FBI works. Everyone should see it, especially the crooks. I hope you will pass on to J. Edgar Hoover or whoever arranged that junket for us that it was nobly done, and thank you.

Sincerely,

Lyle C. Wilson

Mr. Ugo Carusi
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

11-15-41

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 14, 1941

LBN:FML

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Attached is a photostatic copy of the article Bob Hickok prepared on the Technical Laboratory from material which I furnished him, for publication at some future date. The original was returned to Hickok.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gahm
Miss Gandy

94-8-95-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 NOV 27 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
HENDON

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVE[illegible]GATION

Room 5744 11-15 1941

To:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Edward Tamm
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Ladd
- ____ Mr. Nichols
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Rosen
- ____ Mr. Hendon
- ____ Mr. Holloman
- ____ Mr. Laughlin
- ____ Mr. Nease
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Files Section
- ____ Mrs. Skillman
- ____ _____

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

_____

_____

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Clyde Tolson

Washn--(UP)- The Federal Bureau of Investigation's technical laboratory, organized by director J. Edgar Hoover in 1932, has been responsible for the convictions of many criminals by virtue of the incriminating evidence it has unfolded where no other was obtainable. officials disclosed recently.

Staffed by more than 50 highly trained scientists, the laboratory handles evidence submitted by the FBI's 55 field divisions as well as by other law enforcement agencies and the examinations are performed free of charge.

Typical of the results obtained by the laboratory's research work, is the conviction of a murderer by a toxicological examination of his wife's body after it had been interred more than three months.

"The deceased was at first believed to have been the victim of natural ailments and buried without inquiry being made. Subsequent events, however, among them the remarriage of her husband within a month's time, led to suspicion of foul play.

"Analasys of several organs showed positive qualitative tests indicating the presence of arsenic and quantitative tests revealed more than a lethal dose of the poison.

more..

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Add FBI red letter x x x poison.

A rather unusual examination in the laboratory occurred recently when local authorities submitted pieces of thorns which were taken from the trousers of the suspect, officials said.

"The crime had been committed near a hedge and it was apparent that the suspect had broken down a part of of the hedge, they said. "The fragments of thorns were examined and found to be similar in structure to the specimens of hedge which were submitted."

Last year a resident of Pilot Mountain, N.C., was struck and killed by a hit-run driver while walking on the shoulder of a nearby highway. Several fragments of a head-light lens were found near his body.

"The following night, 17 miles away, a 1936 Dodge coach was found burned. On the ground in front of the right head lamp were a number of lens fragments....when these fragments were pieced together they were found to form almost the complete lens and an examination showed that the type of glass was identical in all cases. Photographic exhibits were made up and the owner of the car was convicted."

These are only a few types of evidence detection by the laboratory, however. Cases involving the restoration of faded handwriting and printing, matching of foot-prints, detecting minerals and foreign

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Add FBI red letter x x foreign

particals on instruments used in perpetrating crimes are others and they are still only a few.

"The laboratory(s service to the public has more than justified its [redacted] existence," officials concluded, "And our facilities are in inceasing demand every day. It is particularly effective in detecting acts of sabotage -- but we can't say anything about that now."

-rch-

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-rch-

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

RCH:AKR

November 30, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

Bob Hickok of the United Press dropped by my office late Friday afternoon, accompanied by Fred Mullin. Hickok advised that he was being relieved of his assignment covering the Department of Justice and that Fred Mullin of UP was to take his place. Hickok said he was going into the Radio Division of UP and would be in the office most of the time. He indicated that if anything this was a demotion for him. He apparently is unsatisfied with the assignment.

Mullin is a rather young person and I was not overly impressed with him during the few moments they were with me. He has spent approximately four years in the Boston Office of the United Press and has been in Washington for only a short time. I invited Mullin to come in for a special tour of the Bureau during the forthcoming week and, if possible, to have lunch with you and me. He indicated he might utilize his day off on Monday for this purpose.

We have no record in the file concerning Mullin.

[redacted] This will be definitely determined in a discreet manner upon the next contact with Mullin.

Respectfully,

RECORDED

R. C. Hendon

94-8-sub-95-112

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

December 19, 1941

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

LBN:NWD

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

At 10:00 A.M., December 18th, Lyle Wilson of the United Press called. He has a communication from his Los Angeles Bureau to the effect that the FBI is now engaging in crediting newspapermen. I checked with Mr. Ladd who advised that the State Department had communicated with us regarding the issuance of identification badges to Chinese newspapermen. I also checked with Mr. Vincent in Los Angeles who advised that they had received no word of such a procedure except that the Chinese Consul General was issuing a pin and flag to all Chinese nationals to distinguish them from the Japanese. Accordingly, I told Mr. Wilson off the record how the story possibly originated.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

RECORDED 94-8-95-113

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 22 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAN 1 1942

EX-10

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

LBN:AKR

December 31, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Lyle Wilson of the United Press called. He stated he had seen the International News Service story by the Director; that recently Fred Mullen had raised this matter and requested the Director to write a story on sabotage that had occurred.

I told Mr. Wilson that, of course, the Director couldn't write such a story at this time but that I had talked with Mullen at great length yesterday about the Bureau's program and what had been done, and I pointed out to Mr. Wilson that if Mr. Hoover had a chance to go over this that it could be carried, I felt sure, as an interview.

I told him with reference to the INS story that it had been requested as a yearly summary some six weeks ago. He stated that, of course, he had no complaint whatsoever; that naturally he was anxious to get a by-line story from the Director. He said that if a story by Mullen could be prepared as an interview this would be most satisfactory to them and they would be happy to have it.

Mullen is supposed to be working on the story at the present time and as soon as he submits a draft it will be called to your attention.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

RECORDED
INDEXED

94-8-95-114
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 6 1942

3 JAN 16 1942

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 6, 1942

LBN:FML

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

In accordance with your memorandum, the United Press interview has been revised incorporating therein your suggestions.

Mr. Mullen has called a couple of times today and is very anxious to get this out. I told him we would get it for him as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

/s/ L.B.N.

L. B. Nichols

OK - T

Clear with Gilfond - H

Done - LBN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Coleman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

1 ENCLO. 4 JAN 20 1942

RECORDED 94-8-95-115

14 1942

RKC:ALE

Director J. Edger Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said today that spies and saboteurs, always serious menaces to any nation at war, have so far been virtually halted in their activities against the United States.

"And there will be NO relaxation of the intense program which has given us this favorable position in meeting the threat of devastating secret warfare," he told the United Press.

He said this hidden challenge against peace and security long had been anticipated and planned for, thus making the nation safer from spies and saboteurs than ever before.

Hoover described the wartime operations of the FBI as "undramatic but intensely effective." He added:

"The less the foreign agent knows about these operations, the more insecure he feels."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mason
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Hollomon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Rather than follow the usual procedures of law enforcement in meeting the threat of secret warfare, Hoover said, the FBI and cooperating agencies have engaged in counterespionage.

94-8-95-115

"It is often more advantageous to keep under surveillance a known spy or group of spies and potential saboteurs than it is to make premature arrests," he said. "Surveillance permits observation of their contacts, methods of communication, sources of information and permits warding off any overt act."

Hoover said that when war broke out in Europe in 1939, President Roosevelt designated the FBI as the coordinator of intelligence and since then FBI, Naval and Military Intelligence heads have met weekly to correlate their activities and develop general policies.

Instead of the multitude of intelligence agencies which existed during the first World War, there are now three. They are closely coordinated, assist one another, and there is no wasted man power through overlapping of activities.

Among the preventive measures which followed was the special cataloguing of persons considered "inimical" to the best interests of the nation. This enterprise two years ago was criticized severely in Congress and elsewhere.

"The acute need for such cataloguing must be apparent to all now that we are at war," said Hoover. "It was this cataloguing which made possible the swift nation-wide seizure of 3,000 Japanese, German and Italian nationals considered dangerous to the peace and sec rity of the nation."

Hoover said the FBI had headline stories every day but that premature disclosure "would only erect a barrier against far deeper investigations of the ramifications of the plot."

He said, that as in the case of sabotage, fifth column activity has been negligible. Insidious foreign propaganda is being stemmed, work in this direction having been facilitated by passage of the foreign agents registration act.

It was this act which permitted seizure of Laura Ingalls, famed aviatrix accused of being a paid propagandist of the German Reich. She faces the U. S. district court here for arraignment next week.

The negligible amount of sabotage before the Japanese attack and in the weeks following, has indicated careful preparation on the part of both law enforcement and industry, stated the FBI Director.

"Here, our success has been due to preventive measures which included careful surveys of defense plants and recommendations for safeguards. Prior to America's

entry into the World War in 1917, sabotage was rampant under the direction of German agents," Hoover said.

The few cases of sabotage that have occurred have been minor in scope and there has been no evidence of foreign directed sabotage.

Among the few cases of actual sabotage was the damaging of bombers at the Baltimore, Maryland, plant of the Glenn L. Martin Company. An employee, William Michael Etzell, confessed to FBI investigators who seized him that he had damaged wiring and signal devices and placed foreign substances in gasoline tanks to prevent their use against Germany where he has numerous relatives.

Meantime, the FBI has mobilized over 150,000 local policemen and trained them in the essentials of national defense. Of this program, Hoover said:

"This gives us the advantage of a national police force with none of its disadvantages. It is more desirable that we maintain our present system of local police, than to create an actual national police force. The local system of policing is a bulwark of democracy."

ONITER (EXCLUSIVE)

BY FRED MULLEN

U P S C

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.--(UP).--Director J. Edgar Hoover of the federal bureau of investigation said today that the nation had emerged victorious in its long offensive against the spy and saboteur threatening the home front.

"There will be NO relaxation, however, of the intense program which has given us this favorable position in meeting the threat of devastating secret warfare," he told the United Press.

He said this hidden challenge against the peace and security long had been anticipated and planned for, thus making the nation safer from spies and saboteurs than ever before.

Hoover described the war-time operations of the FBI as "undramatic but intensely effective." He added:

"The less the foreign agent knows about these operations, the more insecure he feels."

Rather than follow the usual procedures of law enforcement in meeting the threat of secret warfare, Hoover said, the FBI and cooperating agencies have engaged in counterespionage.

(more)

ADD HOOVER WASHN (MUL[redacted]N) X X X COUNTERESPIONAGE.

"It is more advantageous to keep under surveillance a known spy or group of spies and potential saboteurs that it is to make arrests," he said. "Surveillance permits observation of their contacts, methods of communication, sources of information and permits warding off any overt act."

Hoover said that when war broke out in Europe in 1939, President Roosevelt designated the FBI as the coordinator of intelligence and since then FBI, naval and military intelligence heads have met weekly to correlate their activities and develop general policies.

A delimitation agreement was drawn early in the operation, giving the FBI control of civilian intelligence in the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The navy was given ~~sole~~ jurisdiction over naval establishments and/~~the~~ Japanese ~~espionage~~ *intelligence* which it had been handling for a number of years, *has the primary responsibility for*
while the army was given control of operations in military establishments, the Canal Zone and the Philippines.

"Thus," said Hoover, "instead of 20 intelligence agencies as existed during the World War, there are three closely-knit organizations assisting one another and wasting no man-power through overlapping *of activities.*"

(more)

ADD HOOVER WASHN (MULLEN) X X X ACTIVITIES."

There followed, among other preventive measures, the special cataloguing of persons considered "inimical" to the best interests of the nation. This enterprise two years ago was criticized severely in Congress and elsewhere.

"The acute need for such cataloguing must be apparent to all now that we are at war," said Hoover. "It was this cataloguing which made possible the swift nation-wide seizure of 3,000 Japanese, German and Italian nationals considered dangerous to the peace and security of the nation."

Hoover said the FBI had headline stories every day but that premature disclosure "would only erect a barrier against far deeper investigations of the ramifications of the plot."

He said, that as in the case of sabotage, fifth column activity has been negligible. Insidious foreign propaganda is being stemmed, work in this direction having been facilitated by passage of the foreign agents registration act.

It was this act which permitted seizure of Laura Ingalls, famed aviatrix accused of being a paid propagandist of the German Reich. She faces the U. S. district court here for arraignment next week.

Hoover pointed with pride to the absence of foreign directed sabotage both

ADD HOOVER WASHN (MU[redacted]N) X X X BOTH

before and after the Japanese attack.

"Here, our success was due to preventive measures which included careful surveys of defense plants, and recommendations for safeguards. Prior to American entry into the World War in 1917, sabotage was rampant under the direction of German agents.

"This time, we've had NO foreign-directed sabotage, and the few cases of sabotage we've had have been minor in scope."

Among the few cases of actual sabotage was the damaging of bombers at the Baltimore, Md., plant of the Glenn L. Martin Co. An employe, William Michael Etzell, confessed to FBI investigators who seized him that he had damaged wiring and signal devices and placed foreign substances in gasoline tanks to prevent their use against Germany where he has numerous relatives.

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"This gives us the advantage of a national police force with none of its disadvantages. It is more desirable that we maintain our present system of local police, than to create an actual national police force. The local system of policing is a bulwark of democracy."

--fn--

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 13, 1942

LBN:FML

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Allen Dibble called and stated that Bob ~~Moulton~~ KNOWLTON, a good friend of his, who is on the foreign desk of the United Press and who has always been a good friend of the Bureau, had called him regarding the possibility of getting a 400 word statement to send to England in regard to a specific request received from the UP office in London on behalf of the London Chronicle. I told Dibble I would take this matter up with the Director although I thought he would be glad to do it.

Dibble stated as a matter of cooperation he would be glad to prepare something along the lines which they wanted. There is attached a suggested interview which, if approved by the Director, will be submitted to Gilfond for approval.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

Approved by Director
Gilfond + Dibble
to Knowlton 2
U. P. 1/13 noon
Attachment

OK. H.

1-13

1 ENCLO. 4

RECORDED 94-8-95-116
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
15 JAN 15 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

166

THIS STATEMENT MAY BE USED AS AN INTERVIEW WITH J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Hitler's hidden armies have been unable to blitz American industry.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, as department of Justice, long has recognized the fact that as this great Arsenal of Democracy increased its flow of supplies to the Allies it would become a greater target of Nazi treachery.

American Law Enforcement has been as diligent in its preparations to thwart such an attack as the Nazis have been in planning it. We knew that no act was too dastardly, no violence too terrible for the vermin who take their orders from Hitler. The bloody flag they raised over conquered European countries gave us ample warning that there could be "no quarter" when the struggle reached our shores.

Over a period of years, law enforcement officers throughout the land have met in training schools, in conferences with the Army and Navy, and in defense factories to solve mutual problems. Also, we of American Law Enforcement are indebted to our British friends who took time out from their duties under fire to instruct our representatives, so that these tested techniques might be included in our training programs.

Obviously, it would not be proper for me to reveal in their entirety the methods used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to thwart the Nazi saboteur and espionage agent. This would be as highly-prized a secret as any enemy agent could hope to obtain.

94-7-[illegible]-112

Keystone of the program to protect American resources and industries against sabotage is the plant protection survey program started soon after President Roosevelt declared a state of emergency in September, 1939. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have surveyed several thousand plants listed by the War and Navy departments as vital to the national defense. In each case, the agent recommended steps that should be taken to make the plant spy-proof.

Plant employes were given identification badges, secret blue prints were accocded greater security, visitors were excluded from restricted areas, grounds surrounding the plants were flood-lighted at night to prevent unauthorized entry, and production schedules were entrusted only to workers of tested loyalty.

As a further aid to protect American defense industries, 21,000 copies of a confidential booklet, incorporating the basic principles of protection against espionage and sabotage, have been furnished to reliable plant officials, law enforcement officers, and representatives of public utilities, railroads, airlines, and steamship companies.

As the pace of American production has been stepped up to the war tempo, the number of industrial accidents has increased. In a number of such cases, the cry of sabotage has been raised, sometimes by the foreign agent himself in an effort to create a hysteria among our people.

But, Federal Agents, often working in cooperation with the representatives of other government agencies, have not found any evidence that the Nazi has been able to strike a lethal blow at American industry. Certainly, the enemy has not been able to repeat the utter destruction wreaked during the early days of the first World War.

The counter-espionage program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been operated on the basis that suspects should be kept under surveillance until either an overt act was anticipated or it was believed that no further advantage could be gained from continuing the operation. Only then would the suspects be arrested. It sometimes has been necessary to resist pressure from those who have failed to understand that technique and have criticized our failure to make what would have been premature arrests.

~~Former~~ The Attorney General ~~Robert H. Jackson, now an associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court,~~ pointed out in his report to Congress that this technique was responsible for the successful operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation against a German spy ring. This ring was held under surveillahce for two years before its members were arrested. Nineteen of its members pleaded guilty and fourteen others were convicted.

In this particular case, the Federal Bureau of Investigation operated for nearly two years a short-wave radio station which the German espionage ring believed to be its own and to which it resorted to transmit much information. This operation enabled the bureau to maintain contact with a large group of spies, to edit and control the information they submitted for transmittal, and to learn the identify of persons in the United States who were willing to cooperate with these interlopers.

Not only was information gleaned from the reports of the foreign agents which led to their eventual arrest and imprisonment, but it also was possible to keep the various government departments advised of activities of the enemy.

Hitler's hidden armies have been unable to blitz American industry.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, long has recognized the fact that as this great Arsenal of Democracy increased its flow of supplies to the Allies it would become a greater target of Nazi treachery.

American Law Enforcement has been as diligent in its preparations to thwart such an attack as the Nazis have been in planning it. We knew that no act was too dastardly, no violence too terrible for the vermin who take their orders from Hitler. The bloody flag they raised over conquered European countries gave us ample warning that there could be "no quarter" when the struggle reached our shores.

Over a period of years, law enforcement officers throughout the land have met in training schools, in conferences with the Army and Navy, and in defense factories to solve mutual problems. Also, we of American Law Enforcement are indebted to our British friends who took time out from their duties under fire to instruct our representatives, so that these tested techniques might be included in our training programs.

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The Attorney General pointed out in his report to Congress that this technique was responsible for the successful operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation against a German spy ring. This ring was held under surveillance for two years before its members were arrested. Nineteen of its members pleaded guilty and fourteen others were convicted.

In this particular case, the Federal Bureau of Investigation operated for nearly two years a short-wave radio station which the German espionage ring believed to be its own and to which it resorted to transmit much information. This operation enabled the Bureau to maintain contact with a large group of spies, to edit and control the information they submitted for transmittal, and to learn the identity of persons in the United States who were willing to cooperate with these interlopers.

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Over a period of years, law enforcement officers throughout the land have met in training schools, in conferences with the Army and Navy, and in defense factories to solve mutual problems. Also, we of American Law Enforcement are indebted to our British friends who took time out from their duties under fire to instruct our representatives, so that these tested techniques might be included in our training programs.

Obviously, it would not be proper for me to reveal in their entirety the methods used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to thwart the Nazi saboteur and espionage agent. This would be as highly-prized a secret as any enemy agent could hope to obtain.

Keystone of the program to protect American resources and industries against sabotage is the plant protection survey program started soon after President Roosevelt declared a state of emergency in September, 1939. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have surveyed several thousand plants listed by the War and Navy departments as vital to the national defense. In each case, the agent recommended steps that should be taken to make the plant spy-proof.

Plant employees were given identification badges, secret blue prints were accorded greater security, visitors were excluded from restricted areas, grounds surrounding the plants were flood-lighted at night to prevent unauthorized entry, and production schedules were entrusted only to workers of tested loyalty.

As a further aid to protect American defense industries, 21,000 copies of a confidential booklet, incorporating the basic principles of protection against espionage and sabotage, have been furnished to reliable

plant officials, law enforcement officers, and representatives of public utilities, railroads, airlines, and steamship companies.

As the pace of American production has been stepped up to the war tempo, the number of industrial accidents has increased. In a number of such cases, the cry of sabotage has been raised, sometimes by the foreign agent himself in an effort to create a hysteria among our people.

But, FBI Agents, often working in cooperation with the representatives of other government agencies, have not found any evidence that the Nazi has been able to strike a lethal blow at American industry. Certainly, the enemy has not been able to repeat the utter destruction wreaked during the early days of the first World War.

The counter-espionage program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been operated on the basis that suspects should be kept under surveillance until either an overt act was anticipated or it was believed that no further advantage could be gained from continuing the operation. Only then would the suspects be arrested. It sometimes has been necessary to resist pressure from those who have failed to understand that technique and have criticized our failure to make what would have been premature arrests.

The Attorney General pointed out in his report to Congress that this technique was responsible for the successful operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation against a German spy ring. This ring was held under surveillance for two years before its members were arrested. Nineteen of its members pleaded guilty and fourteen others were convicted.

In this particular case, the Federal Bureau of Investigation operated for nearly two years a short-wave radio station which the German espionage ring believed to be its own and to which it resorted to transmit much information. This operation enabled the Bureau to maintain contact with a large group of spies, to edit and control the information they submitted for transmittal, and to learn the identity of persons in the United States who were willing to cooperate with these interlopers.

Not only was information gleaned from the reports of the foreign agents which led to their eventual arrest and imprisonment, but it also was possible to keep the various government departments advised of activities of the enemy.

Hitler's hidden armies have been unable to blitz American industry.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, long has recognized the fact that as this great Arsenal of Democracy increased its flow of supplies to the Allies it would become a greater target of Nazi treachery.

American Law Enforcement has been as diligent in its preparations to thwart such an attack as the Nazis have been in planning it. We knew that no act was too dastardly, no violence too terrible for the vermin who take their orders from Hitler. The bloody flag they raised over conquered European countries gave us ample warning that there could be "no quarter" when the struggle reached our shores.

Over a period of years, law enforcement officers throughout the land have met in training schools, in conferences with the Army and Navy, and in defense factories to solve mutual problems. Also, we of American Law Enforcement are indebted to our British friends who took time out from their duties under fire to instruct our representatives, so that these tested techniques might be included in our training programs.

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LBN/DW/AKR

January 16, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

930987

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Helloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Lyle Wilson of the United Press called on January 13, 1942, and advised that the UP had a proposition which they were going to have to clear with the FBI. He stated that there were two American citizens in San Francisco of Japanese extraction who are radio operators. Prior to the 7th of December their job was to copy the radio broadcasts of Domi, the Japanese news service. After the declaration of war they of course went out of that business and the UP would like to hire these operators to copy those broadcasts for them so that they would have the benefit of all propaganda being put out by the Japanese. They would circulate this information and brand it as to its source. The two operators have stated that they will not do this until they get a clearance from the FBI. The individuals are [redacted]

b6

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

RECORDED COPY FILED

Mr Ladd concurs

Mr Ladd concurs upon

[redacted]

INDEXED

94-8-95-117

JAN 23 1942

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

PEF:ES

New York, New York
January 8, 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

930987

I have spoken with WALLACE CARROLL, reporter for United Press concerning his story which appeared in the New York Daily Mirror of December 31, 1941 entitled, "How 5th Column Stabbed Hawaii", Mr. NICHOLS of the Bureau having stated that you were desirous of having CARROLL interviewed in connection with this story.

Mr. CARROLL told me that he was in Hawaii for about two and one half days subsequent to the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The information contained in his story, according to him, was the result of his interviews with many persons including representatives of Naval Intelligence. He said that he had little information to add to that which was published. I asked him particularly about the rumor that arrows pointing to military objectives had been cut in sugar cane on plantations in the islands a few hours before the Japanese struck. He stated, as a matter of fact, he obtained this information subsequent to the time he left Hawaii from two aviators; that he had not checked it, and had in fact asked his people to leave it out of the story. However, they thought it was a principal human interest item and accordingly it was the lead paragraph.

94-8-95-118

In talking with him about the advertisements that were said to have appeared in the Hawaiian newspapers he said that these came from many people, and that the story was to the effect that advertisements were printed, a screen was then used to eliminate certain of the words and the ads in effect stated that the raid would be on December 7. He further stated that the story in connection

FEB 24 '42

Have Silvera report promptly as to facts.

H.

FEB 9 REC'D

To - Director

New York, New York
January 8, 1942

with these advertisements was that the wording was such that it was necessary to spell raid, "rade".

Mr. CARROLL mentioned to me that many of the army officers were continuing to employ Japanese servants. Mr. CARROLL stated that he would review his notes for the purpose of determining if he had any additional information which was not included in his story, and in the event that he did, he would communicate with me and furnish such additional information as he possessed, as he was more than glad to cooperate in any way possible, but that he had spent a very short time on the story and accordingly had little information other than that which was published.

While talking with Mr. CARROLL, he did advise me that he had seen the damage which was done in Honolulu and that Secretary of the Navy KNOX's report was, so far as it went, accurate; that of course it did not list ships which were damaged which he felt was proper since to do so would furnish information of value to the enemy.

When I again hear from Mr. CARROLL, the Bureau will be promptly advised.

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

FBI Halts Spies, Reports Hoover

By United Press

Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said today that Spy and sabotage activity against the United States has been virtually halted so far in this war.

"And there will no relaxation of the intense program which has given us this favorable position in meeting the threat of devastating secret warfare," he told the United Press in an interview.

He said this hidden challenge against peace and security long had been anticipated and planned for. He described FBI wartime operations as "undramatic but intensely effective."

"The less the foreign agent knows about these operations, the more insecure he feels," he said.

Rather than follow the usual procedures of law enforcement in meeting the threat of secret warfare, he said, the FBI and co-operative agencies have engaged in counterespionage.

"It is often more advantageous to keep under surveillance a known spy or group of spies and potential saboteurs than it is to make premature arrests," he said. "Surveillance permits observation of their contacts, methods of communication, sources of information and permits warding off any overt act."

AGENCIES CO-ORDINATED

Instead of a multitude of intelligence agencies which existed during the first World War, there are now three. They are closely co-ordinated, assist one another, and there is no wasted manpower thru overlapping of activities.

Hoover said the FBI had headline stories every day but that premature disclosure "would only erect a barrier against far deeper investigations of the ramifications of the plot."

94-8-95-A

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WASHINGTON STAR
Page 2

JAN 6 - 1942

Date 1-8-42

Axis Spies Tied Up by FBI Activity

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said today that spy and sabotage activity against the United States has been virtually halted so far in this war.

"And there will be no relaxation of the intense program which has given us this favorable position in meeting the threat of devastating secret warfare," he told the United Press in an interview.

34 JAN 29 1942

ND-16

NATIONAL DEFENSE DIVISION - FBI
Espionage Section

1/9 1941

___Mr. E. A. Tamm	___Files Section
___Mr. Tolson	___Mechanical Division
___Mr. Clegg	___Identification Division
___Mr. Ladd	___Technical Laboratory
___Mr. Nichols	___Crime Records Section
___Mr. Glavin	___Crime Statistics
___Mr. Tracy	
___Miss Gandy	___Mr. Cunningham
___Mr. Carson	___Mr. Fitch
	___Mr. Holloman
	___Mr. Kramer
	___Mr. Strickland
	___Mr. Timm
	___Mr.

SUPERVISORS

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___J. B. Little	___J. H. Williams
___L. L. Laughlin	___Mr.
___W. L. Sheets	___Miss

* * *

___Mrs. Henley Rm. 1742	___Call me
___Miss Gillin Rm. 1740	___See me
___Miss Ruth Rm. 1740	___Appropriate action
___Miss Gibson Rm. 3257	___Note and return
___Mr. Trout Rm. 1647	___Send file
___Correct	___Bring file up-to-date
___Re-date	___Record, search, serialize, and route
___Rewrite	

Please handle ground. Need out letter to NYC today

H. M. Kimball - 1649
Telephone Ext. 2151

January 23, 1942

JBL:ECR

94-8-95-119

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. R. L. Shivers
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
206 Dillingham Building
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Sir:

Mr. Wallace Carroll of the United Press, who recently returned from Hawaii where he interviewed many individuals, including representatives of Naval Intelligence, reports that he obtained information subsequent to the time that he left Hawaii from two aviators to the effect that arrows pointing to military objectives had been cut in sugar cane on the plantations in the Islands a few hours before the attack on Pearl Harbor. Mr. Carroll did not have the opportunity to check on this story. However, I understand from Inspector Gurnea that this rumor arose as a result of the practice followed on the sugar cane plantations of cutting swathes through the cane for the purpose of obtaining samples. This rumor should be immediately checked and the Bureau immediately advised of the facts upon which this rumor was predicated.

Mr. Carroll also referred to advertisements that were said to have appeared in Hawaiian newspapers, concerning which he talked with many people, to the effect that these advertisements were printed in such a way wherein, with the use of a screen to eliminate certain of the words, the items in effect stated that the raid would occur on December 7, 1941. The Bureau should also be promptly advised as to the basis for this story.

Efforts should be promptly made to determine the basis for the foregoing rumors and any basis therefor should be given thorough and exhaustive attention.

In one of Mr. Carroll's stories, printed after his return from Hawaii, reference is made to a statement from a businessman

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gesch
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Newman
Mr. Hoffman
Quinn Tamm
Sec

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 28 1942
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

to the effect that "two Japanese are employed in the FBI in Honolulu." The Bureau should be advised fully with reference to this statement and furnished with full details as to the background, reliability, and trustworthiness of all Japanese employed by you.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

PEF:MT

New York, N. Y.
January 9, 1942.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter dated January 8, 1942, reporting results of a conversation which I had with Wallace Carroll, reporter for United Press, concerning his story entitled, "How Fifth Column Stabbed Hawaii".

Mr. Carroll called on me again today at which time he furnished me with copies of his original memorandum pertaining to this matter. Photostatic copies of this memorandum are being transmitted herewith.

The memorandum which makes reference to a Honolulu businessman, according to Carroll, was obtained from a businessman whose identity he "really does not remember". The other memorandum, according to Carroll, was taken from a Consul of a friendly government located in Honolulu. He did not feel that he was at liberty to disclose the identity of this Consul.

The only information as a result of my conversation with Mr. Carroll today was to the effect that the Army in Honolulu had been on the "state of alert" for quite some time past. However, on Saturday afternoon, the order of "state of alert" was suspended and either simultaneously or immediately thereafter, a "sabotage alert" was put on. Mr. Carroll stated that under regular "state of alert", planes were dispersed; that, however, when the "sabotage alert" order came out the planes were then all gathered together in order that there might be a better guard against sabotage. He pointed out that at Hickam Field, planes were concentrated in four hangars, all of which were severely damaged; that the hangars which were empty were left untouched. He felt that this was a matter which should be inquired into.

Particular attention is called to the statement in the memorandum from the business man, "two Japanese are employed in the FBI in Honolulu".

94-8-95-119

Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor

Lost Honolulu 12/3/42 JBL

mar 2/19/42

Director.

Mr. Carroll stated that he possessed no further information whatever concerning this statement.

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director.

Enclosures.

12/21/41 Aboard U.S. Coolidge.

B memorandum re fifth column inPearl Harbor raid.

1. Date chosen for attack.

Saturday night and Sunday morning are Honolulu's most vulnerable times as most social events are on Saturday nights and most officers can be expected to be away from their commands.

On Saturday December 6, the men of the fleet received their Christmas bonus. For some days before , Japanese girls had been making dates with sailors for that Saturday night and most of them saw that the sailors were well filled up with liquor. This was remarkable because it is apparently unusual for Japanese girls to mi with the sailors. A Japanese restaurant keeper near Pearl Harbor gave drinks on the house.

Certain quantities of ammunition were brought out of store a week or two before t attack. A few days before it took place orders were received "from high quarters" to replace this ammunition. These orders were carried out.

Advertisements appeared in the Honolulu newspapers for some time before the atta and the authorities discovered, after the attack, that by placing a mask over these advertisements the words which showed through the holes cut in this mask gav the date and hour of the attack in addition to other information.

2. Arrival of attacking planes over their target.

Several Japanese including those employed at Pearl Harbor had wireless transmitting sets and the planes came in on the beams sent out by these transmitters.

The aviators appeared to know their assignments very well. It has been suggeste that many of them were Hawiian-born Japanese. One or two who crashed without having their machines burned were found to be wearing Hawaiian school O.T.C. uniforms.

The Japanese aircraft carriers do not seem to have come close to Hawaii. One was sighted by a Norwegian freighter on December 6 about 800 miles away. One plane which crashed without catching fire was found to have enough petrol for only about 30 minutes' flying. Several of the planes dived onto their targets, not releasing their bombs but immolating themselves. It is suggested therefore that there was no intention of returning to the carriers but that most of the pilots were "suicide pilots", while a few may have expected to save themselves though not their machines by parachuting down and mixing with the population.

The aviators bombed first thoroughly the old hangars on Hickam Field (which were full and ignored the new hangars (which were empty). They caught the Dawn Patrol on the ground and burned out about 100 (estimate) machines and killed many pilots who rushed out to their machines.

3. Behavior of Japanese during raid.

Attempts were made to obstruct military traffic by such means as drawing barrles across the roads by Japanese truck drivers.

There are indications that some of the local Japanese expected an uprising and seisure of Hawaii by force. One Japanese restaurant keeper, who owned a restaurant close to Pearl Harbor, appeared at the height of the attack dressed in the uniform of a Japanese officer. He may have been prompted solely by sentiment or he may have thought that his appearance would give rise to stories of a Japanese landing and thus sow panic. In any case he was promptly shot. All alien Japanese in Hawaii were registered with the police as being in possession of at least one firearm each complete with ball cartridges.

[illegible]

12/21/41/ Aboard S. Coolidge.

Honolulu businessman's memorandum [illegible] after Pearl Harbor raid (He has seen the Japanese in Manchuria and China and knows their methods).

1. The Japanese in the Hawaiian islands are highly organized. This applies to both the alien and naturalized Americans among them. Their organization or organizations are patterned very much after those which operated in Manchuria for years before the Mukden incident and later operated so successfully in China proper. The Japanese Consul General had the actual status of an Ambassador or Minister. Operating under him are first the Consular Police, whose functions are practically identical with those attached to the Consulates in China. Organized and controlled under the police are the Ronin, of whom there are plenty of recruits from the poorer class of farmer families whose boys have had considerable education under our school system and who are dissatisfied with the coolie type of labor they are compelled to do, for the Japanese population are controlled to a very large extent by the old caste system of Japan. These two groups are financed directly by the Consulate. The second group are intelligence personnel of the army who operate through a host of spies in the guise of petty merchants. These merchants include proprietors of medicine stories, cafes, and contractors, financed through the Japanese tourist bureau. The third group is naval intelligence, including hotel proprietors, fishermen, seamen and technicians and -- by far the most important -- fresh produce dealers who have in the past supplied a great deal of fresh produce and fruits to the navy. Financed through the Mitsui, NYK and Mitsubishi interests.

A fourth group patterned after Hitler's Bund is composed of practically all the Japanese, the most enthusiastic being the student groups. These are organized by the South Manchuria Railway interests. They have welded the Japanese community into a political unit and there are enough of them with American citizenship to control the vote of the territory. They are supplied with practically unlimited funds. Very active in this group is an American named Kinney, formerly of Honolulu, chief of the Japanese Clipping Bureau, Dairen. Kinney arrived here early this spring from Tahiti and it is presumed that he invested heavily in either the Honolulu Bulletin or the Advertiser or both.

So we may take it that no territorial official in office at the present time, excluding the governor but including Sam King, territorial representative in Washington, was elected to office without the full approval of the Japanese voters. They have only elected a limited number of their own nationality but have insisted on the appointment of Japanese to territorial civil service positions. This includes police, road supervisors, sanitary inspectors, etc. Most of the Post Office employes are Japanese. They are in numbers in the telephone service, the electric light company, the gas company and every public utility. The majority of the transportation facilities are in the hands of Japanese. This includes truck drivers, who have until the incident delivered cargo and food stuffs daily to Pearl Harbor and all army camps.

Chinese have to cooperate with Japs for self-protection. As one well-informed Chinese put it, there is no feeling between the two groups. The younger generations attended the same schools. Chinese have to keep on good terms with Japans to get on in business or officialdom -- the goal of all orientals. The Chinese, the world over being a fund of information of everything that goes on, were a great asset for the Japs, keeping them informed of small gossip which pooled together made a lot.

With the China war, the National govt representatives, patriots, etc. levied a heavy toll of money in the form of donations on all Chinese. Then there filtered in returned students, businessmen, etc. financed or in sympathy with the Wang Ching Wei regime. They were not radical or outspoken but they did not ask for war donations and that had a big influence on the Chinese community.

The Japanese are hard working, attentive and pay their accounts promptly. The white interests in the islands have found them invaluable and have grown to favor them in every way and to trust them. Even the attack on Pearl Harbor has not yet shaken their faith in them.

"I do not believe they will rise up in arms but as long as the naval strategy of the Pacific is based on this naval base, information of vital importance will continue to leak out."

2. Businessman's m randum

Fleet movements up to the time of the attack could be traced through the system of delivering supplies to or in the name of individual ships. The practice was monthly contracts. Supplies were ordered by phone or in person by petty officers. Deliveries were made direct by the contractors and each delivery order bore the name of the vessel to whom the supplies were to be charged.

When a ship was about to depart for a training cruise or transfer to another station, a petty officer usually called in person and requested the bill be made up to date so that the ship's account could be settled. This w s usually preceded by an order for supplies, and the duration of the cruise could be judged by the amount of supplies taken. There was no secrecy whatever about the contractor's accounts. Any clerk in the contractor's employment could work out the number of ships in the harbor at a given time (?) .

In the monthly contracts, the contractor was not protected in any way if the navy failed to use the amount contracted for. As a matter of protection, the contractors sought the friendship of influential officers and personnel. Over a period of years, they were able to work in their relatives and friends in clerical positions in both army and navy, who gave them advance information on the arrival of departure of ships or fleet units. Therefore they had a perfect picture of our fleet operations. The island fresh produce is 90 percent produced by Japs and sold to the contractors through japanese firms who would of sheer business necessity have to keep track of the fleet.

Since the situation grew tense in the Pacific there have been no restrictions on code cables and telegrams.

The social life of the higher officers of both services has by cont ct with the older families of the islands resulted in a great confidence in the Americanized japanese and a firm belief that Tokyo would act honorably.

Two Japanese are employed in the FBI in Honolulu.

At breakfast on Sunday, dec. 7, the rdio announced the attack on Honolulu. Between one hour and one hour and a quarter later I witnessed an air attack on one of our air-fields, where not a single one of our planes got into the air, nor was I able to see or hear any anti-aircraft fire and enlisted men were machine gunned in their tents and barracks, still not dressed or on the alert.

~~I believe the only adequate~~ system of Interisland communication for

VCS:JK

January 9, 1942

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Assistant Director P. E.Foxworth
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the telephone conversation between you and Mr. L. B. Nichols, Assistant Director, on January 3, 1942, regarding the news article by Wallace Carroll appearing in the New York Daily Mirror on December 31, 1941, under the headline "How 5th Column Stabbed Hawaii".

Mr. Nichols advised you of my desire that you talk with Carroll about this story. I wanted you to know that it is my desire that in your conversation with Carroll you definitely ascertain whether his information is based upon facts or upon hearsay, and that it be explained to him that the FBI desires any facts and the sources thereof, regarding the subject matter of his article, in order that appropriate action may be taken by the FBI.

You should handle this matter promptly and advise me of the results of your interview with Mr. Carroll.

Very truly yours,

94-8-95-120

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ENCL.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Hellerman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ JAN 10 1942 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

How 5th Column Stabbed Hawaii

Secretary Knox, in his report on Pearl Harbor, said the Jap attack was aided by the most effective fifth column activity since Norway. He offered no details, but the following dispatch, passed by Army and Navy officials, tells of Japan's amazing espionage organization in the islands. It was written by Wallace Carroll, London Bureau manager of United Press, who stopped at Honolulu shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack, on the last phase of a trip around the world.

By WALLACE CARROLL

(Copyright, 1941, by the United Press)

A fifth column and espionage network, patiently organized over many years, paved the way for Japan's surprise blow at Pearl Harbor.

The full story probably cannot be told until official inquiries have been completed.

But during my recent visit to Honolulu I learned:

1. **THAT BIG ARROWS,** pointing to military objectives, were reported to nave been cut in the sugar cane on plantations in the islands a few hours before the Japanese struck.
2. **THAT A JAPANESE,** who was arrested for allegedly operating a short-wave transmitter during the attack, is a business man who for 20 years had been a frequent visitor at Schofield barracks, the U. S. Army post.
3. **THAT JAPANESE** vegetable dealers had an uncanny knack of knowing about movements of units of the American Navy because they delivered their produce to the ships.
4. **THAT ADVERTISEMENTS,** innocent looking and accepted by newspapers in good faith, may have contained code messages to fifth columnists.

Not All Guilty

This is not intended as an indictment of all Japanese in Honolulu. On the whole, they were industrious, dependable and well behaved. But enough of them were fifth columnists to make the attack successful. The facts, if presented to the American people now, may help put them on the alert in other danger areas.

Here was the situation on the week-end of the attack:

Early Sunday morning the dawn patrol went out on its regular survey and reported nothing unusual in the area covered by its flight. Shortly afterward—during a "sabotage alert"—the Japanese struck. Bombs fell on hangars crowded with planes. Empty hangars were ignored.

The Japanese knew precisely when to attack and where. Some Jap aviators shot down wore the rings of Honolulu high schools and Oregon State. Some Jap agents caught during or after the raid had been trusted figures in Honolulu for 20 years or more.

The strength and importance of the Japanese community on the Hawaiian Islands has hitherto passed without notice on the American mainland. The Japs form the biggest racial group in the islands, accounting for 155,000 of the total population of 414,000. Many are American citizens with the right to vote.

Island politicians could not afford to offend this important bloc.

Partly for this reason, Japanese of American nationality infiltrated into the Police Department and obtained jobs as road supervisors, sanitary inspectors or minor government officials.

Many went to work in the post-office and telephone service—ideal for spies. Some got into vital public utilities. As American citizens, they were admitted to the Territorial Guard, assigned to protect key points in an emergency.

Even after evidence of treachery accumulated, old American residents refused to question the loyalty of Japanese-American friends. Army and Navy officers continued to keep Jap servants.

94 8 15 - 120

New York Daily Mirror

DEC 31 1941

The wife of one officer told me she still had two.

"We haven't the slightest doubt of their loyalty," she said. "They have been with us such a long time—and they get along so well with the children."

One American, who had studied Jap methods in Manchuria and North China, told me the Jap fifth column and espionage organizations in the islands were similar to those which undermined the Chinese. He said these organizations included:

1. A general espionage and sabotage network directed by the Japanese Consul General at Honolulu. This organization took in the "Ronin," young gangsters recruited from poor farm families.
2. Japanese Army Intelligence, which directed a host of spies, chiefly proprietors of small stores, restaurants and cafes.
3. Japanese Naval Intelligence, which ran a much more extensive organization. Its agents included fishermen and seamen who knew the Hawaiian seas and coasts, hotel proprietors and employes, servants in private families and—most important of all—produce dealers who supplied ships in Pearl Harbor and Army posts.

Up to the time of the attack, my informant said, ship movements could be traced through these deliveries. They were ordered in the name of a particular warship and dealers could judge the length of a prospective cruise or stay in port by the supplies taken on board.

Representatives of foreign governments, who investigated fifth column activities in Honolulu, and other residents to whom I talked, are convinced that a number of Japanese in the islands had been tipped to be prepared for action Dec. 7.

Jap agents certainly swung quickly into action on that day. It was discovered after the attack that huge swathes in the shape of arrows had been cut in the sugar cane fields pointing toward objectives. This job would appear to have been accomplished between the time the dawn patrol returned and the attack which began just before 8 a. m.

Japanese "ham" radio operators were caught apparently communicating with aircraft carriers or planes. Other Japanese were seized photographing damage to naval and military objectives.

Japanese truck drivers, I was told, drove from side to side of the road from Honolulu to Hickham Field to delay American pilots who were frantically trying to reach their planes.

It was, of course, well known that many officers went to parties in Honolulu on Saturday night and spent the night in town. It also was known that warships in harbor opened their water-tight doors for cleaning purposes early in the morning, making them more vulnerable to torpedo attack.

The Japanese also knew the officers at Wheeler Field had to live at the station. So when they bombed the hangars, they attacked the dwellings with machine-guns and aerial cannon to prevent officers from rishing to their planes.

Other planes helped to delay officers dashing by car from Honolulu by strafing the road.

Other evidence of espionage was found in planes shot down. Over the instrument panels were maps showing the exact location of principal warships, hangars and other targets at Hickam, Wheeler and other Army fields and at Ford Island and Kaonoehe, the naval air stations.

Post Office Box #2344
Boston, Massachusetts

March 6, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: JAMES R. KINSELLA,

[redacted] b6

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto is one copy of memorandum submitted by Special Agent Daniel H. Lucking of a matter of interest to the Bureau in view of the connection of Kinsella with the United Press.

Very truly yours,

V. W. PETERSON
Special Agent in Charge

VWP/Mad
Enclosure

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

HONOLULU, T. H.

RLS:PB

March 3, 1942.

930987

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Files

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Bureau's letter of January 23, 1942, in which it was stated that Mr. WALLACE CARROLL of the United Press, who recently returned from Hawaii where he interviewed many individuals, including representatives of Naval Intelligence, reports that he obtained information subsequent to the time that he left Hawaii from two aviators to the effect that arrows pointing to military objectives had been cut in sugar cane on the plantations a few hours before the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The Bureau was advised by Inspector GURNEA that this rumor arose as a result of the practice on sugar plantations of cutting swathes through the cane for samples and other experimental purposes. I also advised the Bureau that this rumor was false when I was in Washington between January 30 and February 11, 1942. As a matter of fact, this office, the Office of Military Intelligence and the Office of Naval Intelligence in Honolulu heard this rumor and investigated it. All three agencies found it to be false and ascertained that the swathes in the canefields had been cut under instructions from the managers for experimental purposes.

Concerning the statement by Mr. CARROLL that advertisements were said to have appeared in Hawaiian newspapers which were printed in such a way wherein, with the use of a screen to eliminate certain of the words, the items in effect stated that the raid would occur on December 7, 1941. This rumor was received by the three intelligence agencies in Honolulu and was investigated by the Office of Naval Intelligence. I am attaching hereto a copy of the report which that office rendered covering its investigation of that rumor.

Concerning one of Mr. CARROLL'S articles printed subsequent to his return wherein reference is made to the statement of a business man to the effect that "two Japanese are employed in the FBI in Honolulu," this is to advise that this statement is true or was at the time it was made. One of the employes is [redacted] an expatriated

ENCL BEHIND FILE

b6

16 MAY 23 1942

COPY IN FILE

94-8-95-121

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 9 1942
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Director. 3/3/42.

citizen of Japanese ancestry. [redacted] is the only permanent employe of Japanese ancestry employed in the Honolulu Field Office. At the time Mr. CARROLL was in Honolulu, [redacted] and [redacted] were employed as temporary translators. The Bureau has full information concerning these individuals as they were investigated prior to appointment. There is no question as to the trustworthiness and reliability of these three individuals. There has been no secret about the fact that these men were so employed. Both [redacted] and [redacted] were released from their temporary employment effective at the close of business February 28, 1942. [redacted] as the Bureau knows, is still employed.

b6

Very truly yours,

R. L. SHIVERS,
Special Agent in Charge.

VIA CLIPPER.

March 26, 1942

JJS:JR
94-8-95-122

Special Agent in Charge
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 6, 1942, re James E. Kinsella [redacted] in which you stated you were enclosing a copy of a memorandum submitted by Special Agent Daniel H. Lucking.

b6

For your information a copy of the memorandum mentioned was not received in the Bureau with the letter of March 6, and it is desired that a copy of this memorandum be furnished immediately.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr Ladd
Mr Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mendon
Mr Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

March 4, 1942

LBN:NHT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Tele. Room
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Call: 3:15 p.m.

Lyle Wilson of the UP called. He advised that it is beginning to seep around town that Mr. Hoover is going to resign or change his position. Mr. Wilson remarked that if a story was going to be printed, it would be wise to get the Director's side out first.

I told him frankly this was the first I had heard about this. Wilson stated that from the story he got, it would involve a resignation and possibly a promotion and also that the Director was dissatisfied with something.

Wilson stated he could not vouch for the source of his information. It came to him second or third hand through one of his men who had picked it up from a lawyer friend of his. This lawyer seems to have something to do with a counter-espionage operation here. I told him this was a new one on me, too. Wilson stated he had heard this counterespionage system consisted of a board made up of top representatives of the War, Navy, Justice Department, White House, etc. Wilson was unable to give me the name of the lawyer who had furnished this information.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

1. There is no truth to resignation story
2. Nick should try to get source from Wilson as it may be significant.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-123

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
11 MAR 9 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

30 MAR 14 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INV[redacted]GATION

Room 5744 4 1942

To:
- ✓ Director
- ____ Mr. Edward Tamm
- ____ Mr. Clegg
- ____ Mr. Glavin
- ____ Mr. Ladd
- ____ Mr. Nichols
- ____ Mr. Rosen
- ____ Mr. Tracy
- ____ Mr. Hendon
- ____ Mr. Holloman
- ____ Mr. Laughlin
- ____ Mr. McGuire
- ____ Mr. Nease
- ____ Miss Gandy
- ____ Personnel Files Section
- ____ Files Section
- ____ Mrs. Skillman
- ____ _____

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Holloman	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
[redacted]	
Miss Gandy	

See Me — For Appropriate Action

Send File — Note and Return

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Clyde Tolson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 3/5 1942

To:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Edward Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Holloman
- Mr. Laughlin
- Mr. McGuire
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Files Section
- Mrs. Skillman
- ____

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5640 3/5 1942

To

Director	Mr. Patterson
Mr. Tolson	Mr. Renneberger
Mr. E.A. Tamm	Mr. Skousen
Mr. Clegg	Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Glavin	Mr. Nease
Mr. Ladd	Miss Gandy
Mr. Rosen	Files Section
Mr. Tracy	~~Pers. Files Sect.~~
Mr. Carson	Reading Room
Mr. Coffey	Room 5629
Mr. Harbo	Miss Lurz
Mr. Hendon	Miss Weber
_____	Mr. Redel

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon

See Me
Send File

For Appropriate Action
Prepare reply

I talked to Lyle Wilson further & told him there was no truth to the resignation story and asked him to try and ascertain the source. He stated immediately after talking to me yesterday, he had cautioned his news desk and wire editors that nothing was to go out on this. He further stated he would be on the alert, try to run this down and call as soon as he heard something.

L. B. Nichols

RECORDED 94-8-95-127

INDEXED

MAR 9 1942

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 14 1942

March 2, 1942

LBN:NWD
94-8-95-125

ASSOCIATED

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Manager, Capital Bureau
United Press Associations
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Mr. Nichols has referred to my attention your letter of February 28 and I appreciate very much indeed your courtesy in advising us of your discontinuance of the service of intercepting [illegible] broadcasts.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED-ROOM 5640 FBI MAR 4 5 15 PM '42 U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ MAR 6 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-CLEGG FBI MAR 4 5 PM '42

RECEIVED-ROOM 5640 FBI MAR 4 9 11 AM '42 U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-ROOM 5640 FBI MAR 3 12 58 PM '42 U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-ROOM 5640 FBI MAR 3 11 36 AM '42 U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

MAR 14 1942

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

LYLE C. WILSON
MANAGER, CAPITAL BUREAU
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 28, 1942

My dear Nichols:

You will recall our conversation some weeks ago about United Press utilizing the services of two Japanese on the west coast to intercept and translate the press transmissions of Domei news service from Tokyo. We now have discontinued that service for the reasons explained in the copy of a letter which is enclosed with this one. I also am sending a copy of this letter to Captain Fenn of the Navy Department. I thought you both might be interested.

Sincerely,

Lyle C. Wilson

I ENCLO. 13

Mr. Louis B. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

cc - Capt. H. K. Fenn

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-126

MAR 11 1942

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPY

February 25, 1942

Captain R. P. McCullough
Naval Intelligence
717 Market Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Captain McCullough:

This will advise you that United Press on February 24 discontinued its arrangement with [redacted] for reception and translation of CQ press transmitted by Domei News service from Tokyo in romanji code.

b6

From February 17 to February 24 inclusive, we studied the translations and came to the conclusion that the so-called news material was useless from the standpoint of furnishing accurate information on enemy military activities. Our conclusion was that the information was sometimes accurate regarding Japanese attack on specific objectives but not invariably so; and that all other material was completely inaccurate and false.

I would like to thank you and the Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District for your assistance in helping me determine both the legality and propriety of having these translations made. Your cooperation was deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

DAN BOWERMAN

930987

94 - 8 - 95 _ 125

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Boston, Massachusetts

April 4, 1942.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

RE: JAMES R. KINSELLA [redacted] b6

Dear Sir:

Replying to the Bureau's letter dated March 26, 1942 in which our attention was invited to our letter dated March 6, 1942 concerning JAMES R. KINSELLA [redacted] b6 [redacted] in which we informed we were enclosing copy of memorandum submitted by Special Agent DANIEL H. LUCKING, I am enclosing herewith a copy of that memorandum which the Bureau advised was not received with our letter dated March 6, 1942.

Very truly yours,

J. T. MADIGAN
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure

WJW:GB

RECORDED & INDEXED

1 ENCLOSURE

COPY IN FILE

94-8-95-126

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 APR 9 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

March 2, 1942
Boston, Massachusetts

MEMORANDUM TO THE FILE

Re: JAMES R. KINSELLA

[redacted] b6

[redacted] b6

DHL:WBS

DANIEL H. LUCKING
Special Agent

100-0-13,946
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR - 4 1942

94-8-15-1[illegible]

Boston, Massachusetts

April 4, 1942.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

RE: JAMES R. KINSELLA

Dear Sir:

Replying to the Bureau's letter dated March 26, 1942 in which our attention was invited to our letter dated March 6, 1942 concerning JAMES R. KINSELLA, [redacted] in which we informed we were enclosing copy of memorandum submitted by Special Agent DANIEL H. LUCKING, I am enclosing herewith a copy of that memorandum which the Bureau advised was not received with our letter dated March 6, 1942.

Very truly yours,

J. T. MADIGAN
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure

WJW:GB

94-8-95-126

FILE COPY

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

NEW YORK.--HUGH BAILLIE, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED PRESS, TODAY ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF VICE-PRESIDENT EDWIN MOSS WILLIAMS AS GENERAL BUSINESS MANAGER, SUCCEEDING VICE-PRESIDENT CLEM J. RANDAU, WHO HAS RESIGNED BECAUSE OF ILLNESS.
5/20--RP903A

NOT RECORDED

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

TGS:EMT
94-8-95

April 14, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

As you recall, there has been quite a bit of discussion concerning the advertisements which have appeared in Hawaiian newspapers, printed in such a way that by the use of a screen code, the actual date of the air raid on Pearl Harbor could be obtained.

There was attached to a letter from the Honolulu Field Office under date of March 3, 1942, a report on investigation conducted by ONI at Honolulu, which sets forth some very interesting information concerning, in particular, an advertisement appearing in the Honolulu Advertiser of December 5, 1941. A photographic copy of this advertisement is attached to this memorandum.

Investigation conducted by ONI has indicated that this advertisement does not contain any coded message. An exhaustive study of this advertisement, however, has resulted in the following possibilities:

The black background of "Fashions by the Yard" represents war clouds over the "yard" (Pearl Harbor Navy Yard).

The edge of the black background represents part of the coastline of one of the islands of the Hawaiian group.

The word "Fashions" at the top of the advertisement, if held before a mirror, will spell "Japan," and part of this word held before a mirror will spell "raid."

In the heading of the advertisement, by eliminating the "Pa" in "Parade", the words read vertically are "Look our rade (raid)". By eliminating only the "P" from "Parade", it will read "Look our arade (air raid)".

"Juno", the first item, refers to a raid on Juneau, Alaska.

"Tip-hi" stands for either "T.H." (Territory of Hawaii) or "P.H." (Pearl Harbor). The price of "Tip-hi", $1.15, adds up to 7, the time set for the raid.

"Elco" in "Velcora" refers to sabotage of the electric power plant.

"Maine" in "Romaine" means that the state of Maine will also be attacked.

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

94-8-95-127
MAY 14
RECORDED & INDEXED
EX-12
MAY 18 1942

"Cantona" refers to "barracks" (cantonments). In combination with "main" from the preceding item, "Romaine", this means that the main barracks will be attacked.

"Cantona" is also said to refer to an attack on Canton Island.

"Matelasse" refers to an attack on the state of Massachusetts. "Jerseys" means that New Jersey will be attacked.

"Just arrived"...in the small line under "Jerseys" refers to U.S. ships which recently arrived at Pearl Harbor.

"Your favorite Cohama....." refers to "Yokohama". "Jungo" followed by "Arteeka" refers to an attack on Juneau, Alaska.

"Yippee" is the call of the U.S.S. TENNESSEE, and possibly refers to the ship.

"Ny" from "Nylon" refers to an attack on New York.

"Shantussa" refers to "U.S.A."

"iery" in "hosiery" refers to sabotage at Lake Erie.

Even though this has been determined not to be a coded message, the conclusions reached from a careful study of this advertisement are a very excellent indication of the tremendous possibilities of using this medium for the expression of secret messages between espionage agents. It is believed that this might be an interesting subject to discuss with the trainees, as well as the In-Service Schools, as a practical example of the transmission of coded messages by this method. It is also suggested that you might wish to include this information in the quarterly report.

Respectfully,

T. G. Spencer

Attachment

Fashions by the Yard

Look! OUR

SILKS on PARADE

JUNO ..... yd. 90c
ROMAINE . yd. 1.00
TIP-HI .... yd. 1.15
CANTONA . yd. 1.15
VELCORA . yd. 1.25
MATTELASSE . yd. 1.45

Silk JERSEYS ..... yd. 1.95
Just arrived, the most beautiful Prints in gay colors.

Silk BROADCLOTH .. yd. 1.35
Bold stylish prints in soft new shades.

Printed SHANTUSSA . yd. 95c
Your favorite Cohama silk in new designs for the Holidays.

JUNGO . . . . . yd. 1.15
ARTEEKA . . . . yd. 1.00
YIPPEE . . . . . yd. 85c
NYLON HOSIERY . . pr. 1.95
SILK HOSIERIES . . pr. 1.25, 1.35, 1.50

OPEN EVENINGS

THE HAWAII IMPORTING CO.

215 N. KING ST. PHONE 3846

THE HONOLULU ADVERTISER
Friday Morning
December 5, 1941

94-8-95-127

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A Tamm
Mr Clegg
Mr Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LBN:NHT

July 14, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-26-2002 BY sp4 bja/pam

930987

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I am attaching hereto a copy of a ~~confidential~~ statement which was sent out by the United Press in New York City. It was not given general circulation to all customers as I checked with newspaper friends out in Michigan. The confidential informant who handed me this lives in Washington.

I took this matter up with Lyle Wilson. At first, he denied that they had sent this out. He then made a check and called back later and said he couldn't identify it. After securing the copy, I described it to Wilson. He stated he would check further. I further told him that there was a similarity in the content of this communication with an inquiry which we had received from Newsweek several days ago. I told him that it was sent from New York by mail.

In the meantime, Wilson made a further check and called back very apologetically and advised that the UP was responsible, that what had happened is this: Two or three times a week a couple of their reporters prepare background material and reports not attributed to anybody, but merely setting forth what is being talked about in Washington. This is then sent to New York and New York sends it out to a very limited number of individuals. He stated that he had not been reading these dispatches; that he knows definitely this dispatch is not correct; that he knows Mr. Hoover is not to blame; that he was derelict in not reading it, and that he owed the Director an apology and a lunch.

I told him that the important thing was to see that a copy was not pulled out of a pigeonhole in six months and used in an editorial campaign against the Director. I told him the thing had to be answered. He told me that first of all he would find out definitely to whom this was sent, and then he would see that a follow-up report was sent out cancelling this and giving the true facts. I told him that if this were not done, it would be necessary for Mr. Hoover to issue a statement. I told him that the Director would be reluctant to do this in view of the cordial relationships and the high regard the Director has for him (Mr. Wilson). Wilson stated that of course it came out of his office; that he feels responsible and that he cannot trust anybody. He was most apologetic and promised to call me within the next few days and advise what had been done. He stated he would of course take care of the "young sprout who wrote the copy."

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

LBN:NHT, 7/15/42
ADDENDUM

This afternoon, I called Lyle Wilson to see what progress had been made. He stated that he had written a letter to New York referring to this statement and pointing out that the man who wrote it believed that his source of information was accurate; that he happened to know that this situation at no time existed and that the thing to do was to put out an immediate statement to all persons who had received it stating that the statement should be killed. He stated that he was going to call New York tomorrow to see what had been done and that he was going to keep right after it.

In the course of the conversation, I pointed out that we were pretty much upset over this and that I felt that the Director was inclined, unless some action was taken very promptly, to possibly communicate with Roy Howard. Wilson blew up at this and stated that he didn't scare easily. I told him that my remarks should not be interpreted as in any way forcing him. I further told him that while this came out of Washington, it was certainly mailed from New York, and since it was a falsehood, the Bureau had every reason and every right to see that the record was kept straight. He immediately stated he would do his utmost to see that it was kept straight.

He pointed out as a matter of information that if we did write a letter, Roy Howard was not the person to write to, but Bailey was the person to contact to start the wires moving.

I think that Wilson will try to do the right thing promptly. He will call me as soon as something has been done.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

JJS:GDC

July 2, 1942

MR. NICHOLS

By reference from your office Special Agent Starke talked to Doug Werner of the United Press at 2:45 this afternoon. Werner had in his possession a wire from his New York Office which read as follows:

"Reported ten car passenger train arrived at Tomkinsville, Staten Island, today carrying 400 aliens who are being put aboard a ship (name unknown). Also reported another trainload due around November. Aliens believed to be Germans but FBI, Army and Navy Intelligence have clamped on lid. Can you check for story if available please."

Special Agent Starke advised Werner that there was no comment that the Bureau could make regarding this and also informed if we had any information at all which could be made available that he, of course, would be furnished with it. You will recall Werner talked to you previously.

Respectfully,

J. J. McGuire

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

300

94-8-95-128

EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JJS:GDC

July 2, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Helleman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Harbo
Tele. Room
Mr. Neese
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

By reference from your office Special Agent Starke talked to Doug Werner of the United Press at 2:45 this afternoon. Werner had in his possession a wire from his New York Office which read as follows:

"Reported ten car passenger train arrived at Tomkinsville, Staten Island, today carrying 400 aliens who are being put aboard a ship (name unknown). Also reported another trainload due around November. Aliens believed to be Germans but FBI, Army and Navy Intelligence have clamped on lid. Can you check for story if available please."

Special Agent Starke advised Werner that there was no comment that the Bureau could make regarding this and also informed if we had any information at all which could be made available that he, of course, would be furnished with it. You will recall Werner talked to you previously.

Respectfully,

J. J. McGuire

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95 128

JUL 6 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

57 JUL 14 1942

LOOK IN FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E.A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Kramer	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Beahm	
Miss Gandy	

LBN:WGR

July 13, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I talked with Lyle Wilson of the UP and advised him that we were just a little disturbed about some things that had come in this afternoon, that a couple people have told us there is a story going around town that Mr. Hoover, in connection with the sabotage trial, wanted a public trial rather than a military commission, that after it was set for a military commission he then took the position that representatives of the press should not be admitted. I further told him that the story we got this afternoon is that the UP put out a wire furnishing details along that line. I also told Wilson that the report had it that it was not Stimson, Davis, or the White House that kept the reporters out but Mr. Hoover.

I advised Wilson that the facts were that Mr. Hoover could not pass upon that even if he wanted to as it was the function of the commission. Secondly, I told him Mr. Hoover did not want a public trial in the beginning. Also, thirdly, I told him that any of the news-reel representatives would tell him that the Director at one time thought everything was so well organized and fixed up that he was even preparing passes to be issued for them.

Wilson stated that he would check on this and call back. Upon doing so Wilson advised when he called again that the UP had not put out any story such as this. He asked me where I got the information and I of course told him that I could not divulge the source but that it was reliable. Wilson did want me to get some more information on it and get a clipping from my informant. He further stated that none of the confidential notices for guidance of editors had contained such a story and after I read a portion of the item to him he stated that they would not use such terminology. He also said that he had been out of town Thursday and Friday but had heard about the situation and that Steve Early had informed the people at the White House about it. He further stated that they of course were aware of it and there would be no reason for them to carry such a story as the one which it was alleged they did.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

14-8-95-128X
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
12 JUL 16 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OCT 17 1942

FBI NYC 10-17-42 4-06PM AC
DIRECTOR
NOSE. BOB EVANS, UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT, HAS ADVISED THAT HE IS DESIROUS OF PUBLISHING THE FOLLOWING STORY CONCERNING CZECHOSLOVAKIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATED, BUT BEFORE PUBLISHING THIS ARTICLE DESIRES TO KNOW WHETHER THE BUREAU HAS ANY OBJECTION TO ITS PUBLICATION. HE STATES HE HAD CLEARED THIS MATTER WITH THE ARMY AND NAVYM QUOTE A SECRET, NATIONWIDE ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS WITH TIES IN NAZI HELD EUROPE IS HELPING UNCLE SAM QUOTE PUT THE FINGER UNQUOTE ON SABOTEURS AND FIFTH COLUMNISTS. EXISTENCE OF THE GROUP WAS REVEALED TODAY BY COL HUBER MALAKAI, ADVISORY HEAD OF THE UNDDERCOVER BAND. QUOTE WE HAVE

ENCLOSURE
RECORDED 11-8-45-1-1X

MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED KEY MEN IN VARIOUS CITIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, UNQUOTE MALAKAI SAID, QUOTE EACH MAN HAS FROM THREE TO MORE THAN A DOZEN SECRET QUOTE FINGER UNQUOTE MEN WHO ARE TRAINED IN COUNTER-SABOTAGE AND COUNTER FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES. THEY WORK NEITHER FOR PAY NOR GLORY. WE HAVE INTEREST ONLY IN THE ULTIMATE VICTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. UNQUOTE. THE COLONEL SAID THE UNDERCOVER ARMY OPERATED WITH THE APPROVAL OF FEDERAL AUTHORITIES. THEY WORKWITHOUT BADGES OR GUNS. QUOTE OUR FUNCTION, UNQUOTE, HE SAID, QUOTE IS TO WATCH AND REPORT THE FACTS TO THE PROPER AUTHORITY. WE DO NOT CONCERN OURSELVES AFER THAT. WE ONCE TRACED A LARGE SHIPMENT OF AMERICAN MONEY WHICH WAS DESTINED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY ON A NAZI SUBMARINE. WHAT HAPPENED UNQUOTE.

OCT 23 1942

THE COLONEL GRINNED AND SHRUGGED, QUOTE THAT IS A MILITARY SECRET. UNQUOTE. THE COLONEL, AN EXPERT ON GERMAN METHODS, SAID THAT THE ORGANIZATION WAS FORMED EARLY IN NINETEEN FORTY. AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO HAD PEOPLE SUFFERING UNDER THE GERMAN YOKE WERE SOUNDED OUT. QUOTE WE WORKED AND TRAINED IN SECRET, UNQUOTE, HE EXPLAINED. QUOTE WHEN THE GERMANS DECLARED WAR-- WE WERE READY FOR THEM. WE ARE CONSTANTLY ADDING TO OUR SECRET FORCES. WOMEN, TOO, WORK WITH US. WE ADD FROM TWN TO TWENTY PEOPLE EACH MONTH. WE HAVE MUCH TO DO UNQUOTE. ALL MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION MUST BE AMERICAN CITIZENS OF EXCELLENT CHARACTER, THE COLONEL SAID. THEY MUST KNOW LANGUAGES, MUST KNOW ABOUT ART AND SCIENCE AND SHOW VERSATILITY IN VARIOUS ENDEAVORS. THEY MUST BE EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIES VITAL TO DEFENSE. THEY MUST BE CLOSE MOUTHED. MALAKAI NOT ONLY STRESSES BUT PRACTICES SECRECY. HIS OFFICE IS REACHED ONLY BY UNLOCKING MANY DOORS. AN IMPOSING ARRAY OF TELEPHONES LINES HIS DESK. HUGE FILING CABINETS SURROUND THE WALLS. HE TAKES OUT A FILE-- A REPORT FROM ST LOUIS. THE QUOTE FINGERMAN UNQUOTE STATED THAT WHILE ON SEVERAL FISHING TRIPS IN CANADA, HE NOTICED ONE FRIEDERICH KATZ, RECONGNIZED HIM AS A RECRUITERFOR LABOR FOR THE THIRD REICH. KATZ WAS INVESTIGATING GEMRAN SETTLEMENTS AS BASES FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES. QUOTE WE WORKED FAST ON THIS ONE, UNQUOTE, THE COLONEL SAID. QUOTE WE REPORTED TO THE PROPER US AGENCY, THEY TOOK CARE OF HIM UNQUOTE. MALAKAI SAID THATMORE THAN THREE HUNDRED REPORTS FROM TWENTY THREE CITIES REACHED HIM IN THE

PAST MONTH. THE QUOTE FINGERMAN UNQUOTE REPORTS TO THE KEYMAN, WHO CHECKS ON ALL INFORMATION AND PASSES ON THE IMPORTANT FACTS TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE MALAKAI IS CONSULTED. THOSE REQUIRING URGENT ACTION ARE SPED TO THE AGENCY HANDLING THAT TYPE CASE. THIS SPEED SAVED ORKERS IN A PITTSBURGH PLANT FROM SERIOUS INJURY. A WOMAN OPERATIVE WATCHED A SUSPECT BUY METAL EATING ACIDS. A SERIES OF FAST TELETPHONE CALLS PUT FEDERAL AGENTS ON HIS TRAILM HE WAS SEARCHED BEFORE ENTERING THE PLANT AND THE ACID DISCOVERED. HE HAD INTENDED POURING THE ACID ON CHAINS SUPPORTING BUCKETS OF MOLTEN METAL. THE JANGLE OF THE TELEPHONES CONTINUALLY INZRQZD THE INTERVIEW. THE COLONE, A LINQUIST, ANSWERED IN FRENCH, SPANISH, RUSSIAN, GERMAN AND ONCE IN JAPANESE. HE ANSWERS THE PHONE WITH A SHORT QUOTE HA UNQUOTE-- IT RANG AGAIN. HE LISTNED, SAID, QUOTE GOOD UNQUOTE AND SMILED. UNQUOTE THAT WAS THE CHICAGO INFORMER. WE SUSPECTED ACERTAIN GROUP CLUB, UNQUOTE, HE SAID. QUOTE WE REPORTED. THEY ARE NOW FACING DE NAUTURALIZATION PROCEEDUNGS. UNQUOTE. MALAKAI SHOWED RECORDS OF CASES THAT MADE FRONT PAGE NEWS, SHOWING THEY HAD A GOOD MANY FINGERS IN SOME OF THEM HE SAID NOT ALL CASES WERE SERIOUS. SEVERAL QUOTE FINGERMEN UNQUOTE TRAILED A CAR FOR WEEKS BECAUSE THEY SAW GUNS BEING HIDDEN IN THE REAR COMPARTMENT. ONE DAY WHEN THE CAR FILLED WITH MEN AND DROVE OFF AT A FAST PAGE, THE INFORMERS FOLLOWED IN ANOTHER CAR. AFURIOUS CHASE ENSUED, ENDING ONLY

PAGE FOUR
WHEN IT WAS LEARNED THE MEN FOLLOWED WERE IN A HURRY TO GET STARTED ON A HUNTING TRIP. THE COLONEL TOLD THE STORY OF A SMALL GROUP IN BUFFALO WHICH HAD FORMED A CLUB DESIGNED TO FOMENT SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES. THE SECRET COMMITEE GOT WIND OF IT AND QUOTE JOINED UP UNQUOTE. BEOFRE THE SMALL GEOUP REALIZED IT, THEY HAD SO MANY NEW MEMBERS WHO OUTVOTED THEM THAT THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS QUIT IN DISGUST. QUOTE WE STILL KEEP AN EYE ON THEM, UNQUOTE THE COLONEL CHUCKLED. QUOTE BUT THEY ARE HARMLESS NOW. THEY DONT EVEN TALK TO EACH OTHER. UNQUOTE.
UNQUOTE EVANS STATES HE HAS RECEIVED THIS INFORMATION FROM LT. COLONEL CHARLES HRON OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN INFORMATION SERVICE, NEW YORK, WHO HAS NO OBJEKTION TO ITS PUBLICATION. THE BUREAUS ADVICE IS REQUESTED AS SOON AS POSSUBLE AS EVANS WILL CONTACT ME ON MONDAY TO DETERMINE THE BUREAUS DESIRES.
FOXWORTH
HOLD

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JJM:JS

August 15, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

RE: [redacted]

Fred Mullen of the AP called advising that his Reno office of the AP asked for a story on the above-named individual who supposedly was arrested by the FBI in Florida for either espionage or sabotage. [redacted] formerly was arrested in Spalding, Michigan. Mullen had no further information.

A check here at the Seat of Government with Mr. Traynor of the Sabotage Section, Mr. Kimball of the Espionage Section, and of the Bureau's files reveal no information. Special Agent Prior of the Miami Office telephonically advised that he had never heard of the arrest of any individual of that name. Mullen was so advised.

Respectfully,

J. J. McGuire.

United Press

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-129

AUG 18 1942

FOR DEFENSE
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

Department of Justice
FEDERAL DETENTION HEADQUARTERS
OFFICE OF THE WARDEN
427 WEST STREET
NEW YORK CITY

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
WARDEN, DETENTION HEADQUARTERS

July 31, 1942

Re: [redacted]
No.
Charge:
Bail:

b6
b7C

Mr. P. E. Foxworth
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
607 U S Court House
Foley Square
New York City

Dear Sir:

In view of the fact that the above named is unsentenced, it is believed your office may wish to inspect the contents of the enclosed letter, which Sanctuary submitted for mailing today, and we forward same for that purpose.

Very truly yours,

E. E. THOMPSON
Warden

Encl.

100-3565-34

1-10-00 60267ALS/BCE/jk

F. B. I.
19 AUG 1 1942
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO FILE

[redacted]EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LBN:JS

October 20, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

With reference to the attached wire from Mr. Foxworth covering a conversation with Bob Evans of United Press on a story they contemplated publishing pertaining to "fingermen" of the Czech Secret Service, I called Mr. Donegan in Mr. Foxworth's absence and told him that he should contact Evans and point out that the publication of this would create a spirit of vigilantism and possibly open resentment against an ally.

Donegan talked to Evans and subsequently called back and advised the article had been killed.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols.

Enclosure

1 ENCLO. 1 930987

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

94-8-95-1297
F B I
7 OCT 22 1942

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

2 NOV 4 1942

HN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr Tolson
Mr E.A Tamm
Mr Clegg
Mr Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr McGuire
Mr Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr Nease
Miss B
Miss Gandy

LBN:JS

October 28, 1942

PER OGA LTR. DTD. 11-27-01 SP4 BJA/PAM 1-14-03

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Per FBI

Fred Mullen of United Press called at the request of Hugh Bailey, General Manager of United Press. b6

A few days ago, [redacted] who stated he was with the Bishop Service, Incorporated, New York City, called on Mr. Bailey to inquire regarding an employee of United Press by the name of [redacted] [redacted] explained that Bishop Service, Incorportated, was engaged in reporting on firms, corporations, and gathering of information; he stated he wanted information on [redacted] for the government. Bailey asked him what agency in the government wanted the information and [redacted] stated that he was under explicit orders not to reveal his present connections. This incurred Bailey's suspicions and he sent word to Washington to check and see if they knew anything about [redacted]

In checking the files, I note that John Edwards of the Columbia Broadcasting Company had communicated with the New York Office stating that [redacted] was in their office seeking information on certain of their employees. He declined to show his credentials and he was refused information. [redacted] then stated he was acting under orders not to reveal the name of the firm he represented. We advised Edwards that [redacted] was not connected with the FBI, and Mr. Foxworth stated he has been informed [redacted] supposedly is employed by another agency of the Federal Government and that appropriate steps have been taken to call Mr. Edward's letter to the attention of that agency.

Release per CIA

On August 25, 1942, Colonel Ellery C. Huntington of the Donavan organization, Office of Strategic Services, furnished the New York Office with the name of [redacted] as one of their employees.

INDEXED [redacted] 94-8-95 130

If approved, I will tell Mr. Mullen that [redacted] is definitely not an employee of the FBI and suggest that he might wish to make inquiry of ONI, G-2 or possibly the Donovan organization to determine if [redacted] is a member of those b6

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 01-14-2003 BY SP4BJA/PAM

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Mr. Tolson
Mr E A Tamm
Mr Clegg
Mr Glavin
Mr Ladd
Mr Nichols
Mr Rosen
Mr Tracy
Mr Carson
Mr Coffey
Mr Hendon
Mr Kramer
Mr McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele Room
Mr Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
December 16, 1942

LBN:WLS

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Fred Mullen, who has represented UP in covering the Department, is being moved to the War Manpower Commission.

He came in yesterday to introduce his successor, Mr. William Wilson. Wilson is a new man, having worked for UP in New York. He is very clean-cut, appeared to be enthusiastic, and is coming in for a tour of the Bureau within a few days and would like to meet the Director.

I told him the Director would see him if he was in his office.

He also introduced Joe Rump, who formerly worked with the Times Herald. [redacted] He will cover the Department on Wilson's day off.

b6

94-8-95-1311
B
1 DEC 21 1942

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

ADDENDUM: LBN:WLS December 17, 1942

I have had an opportunity to talk to Wilson several times within the last couple of days and had lunch with him today. He is already suspicious of the Public Relations setup in the Department. He is a clean-cut individual, is from Amarillo, Texas, and has been with UP approximately six months. If convenient, I would like to have him call at the Director's office this week, if at all possible, to meet the Director. He has already expressed himself very favorably toward the Bureau.

LBN

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

50 JAN 4 1943

LBN:FML

January 21, 1943

MR. TOLSON

For record purposes, Bill Wilson of the United Press stated he had a report from the Philadelphia Office of the United Press that Special Agents of the FBI checked the house of miners in the coal fields to determine whether they were going to return to work.

After checking with Mr. Mumford, I told Wilson that this report was absolutely unfounded and he should send back a strong denial on this. He stated he would.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

60

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-131X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 25 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A Tamm
Mr Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Hardo
Mr Quinn Tamm
Mr Nease
Miss Gandy

NEW YORK.--ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT, AUTHOR AND ACTOR, COLLAPSED AT A BROADCAST TONIGHT IN THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM STUDIOS.

HE WAS REMOVED FROM THE ROOM DURING THE PROGRAM AND A POLICE PULMOTOR SQUAD WAS SUMMONED.

1/23--EG1004P

94-8-95-13 1X1

55 JAN 27 1943

342

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr Clegg
Mr Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nich
Mr Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Hardo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

NEW YORK--ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT, 56-YEAR OLD AUTHOR, CRITIC AND [redacted]
DIED LAST NIGHT AT ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL SEVERAL HOURS AFTER HE SUF[redacted]
A HEART ATTACK DURING A RADIO BROADCAST.

ARRANGEMENTS WERE BEING MADE TODAY FOR FUNERAL SERVICES TO BE [redacted]
TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY.

94-8-95-13 1X2

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr Tolson
Mr. E. A Tamm
Mr Clegg
Mr Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr Nichols
Mr Rosen
Mr Tracy
Mr Carson
Mr Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr Mumford
Mr. Hardo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr Nease
Miss Gandy

COLUMDIA, S. C.,--DUNCAN CLINCH HEYWARD, 78, TWICE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA FROM 1903-1907, DIED HERE LAST NIGHT FOLLOWING A LONG ILLNESS. FUNDERAL SERVICES WILL BE HELD TOMORRO .

1/24--SO635P

94-8-95-13183

55 JAN 27 1943

34

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E A. Tamm
Mr Clegg
Mr Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr Ladd
Mr Nichols
Mr Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr Carson
Mr Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Hardo
Mr Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JAN [illegible] PM

38

OUnited Press

OTTAWA--JAY PIERREPONT MOFFAT, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CANADA, DIED UNEXPECTEDLY TODAY. HE HAD BEEN ILL BUT APPARENTLY WAS RECOVERING WHEN HE SUFFERED A RELAPSE. HE WAS 46 YEARS OLD.

Moffat not on
Bureau
1-27-43

94-8-95-[illegible]

55 JAN 27 1943

LBN:RC
(3/12/43)

R. Jackson

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. THOMAS D. QUINN, THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

It is believed that th Washington City News Service which was furnished the Bureau can now be dispensed with, and accordingly it is desired that this machine be removed from the Bureau's Communications Section.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr Hendon
Mr McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr Harbo
Mr Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 2
MAR 15 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 94-8-95-1-1X5

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

Written from
WASHINGTON, D. C., BUREAU
714 NATL. PRESS BLDG.

March 16, 1943

Director J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In behalf of the United Press I want to extend to you our appreciation of the swell "by-line" story you turned out for us. It was a great contribution to our news report and I know it will be printed widely.

Please extend to Lou Nichols my thanks for making it possible for us to secure the article. Both of you have been good friends and I have enjoyed the relationships I have had with you both and with other members of your bureau.

Sincerely,
Fred Mullen

INDEXED 94-8-95-131X6

1943

JBG:AL

94-1-75-131X7

March 29, 1943

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Manager, Capital Bureau
United Press Associations
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lyle:

I have your letter of March 18, 1943, and was certainly glad to hear of the "play" that my recent article received. I want you to know that this is a source of encouragement to me, for the vigilance and confidence of our citizens are so important today.

If I can be of any assistance to you in matters of mutual interest please do not hesitate to call upon me.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 30 1943
P M
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr Tolson
Mr E A Tamm
Mr Clegg
Mr Coffey
Mr Glavin
Mr Lo
Mr Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr Tracy
Mr Carson
Mr Egan
Mr McGuire
Mr Mumford
Mr Piper
Mr Quinn Tamm
Mr Nease
Miss Gandy

United Press Associations

INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

March 18, 1943

LYLE C. WILSON
MANAGER, CAPITAL BUREAU
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C

My dear John:

That piece you wrote for us this week was a honey, no less, and got smashing play all around the country. I have given Fred Mullen a tear sheet from page 1 of the Boston (Mass.) Globe with the biggest byline type I ever saw and I'm well into my 21st year with the United Press. The byline is set in type just short of half an inch high. Our business office told me the other day that the circulation of newspapers served by the United Press is approximately 37,000,000 in the U. S. and 28,000,000 abroad, so plenty of people had a look at that story.

Sincerely,

Lyle C. Wilson

1 ENCLO.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th & Constitution Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

cc: gfm

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-131X

9 APR 1 1943

Lyle Wilson refers to the article on Sabotage which was prepared and approved and handed to Fred Mullen last week by Mr. Nichols.

1. Charles Wilson
2. " Mullen
X.

94-8-95-1511

NCLOSURE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LBN:GDC

July 19, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

[redacted] of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company called me on the morning of July 14th and furnished me with the following information:

On December 5, 1941, there were no outgoing calls from Washington, D. C., to Tokyo, Japan, but there were three incoming calls from Tokyo to Washington. Two of these calls were to the Roger Smith Hotel but [redacted] has no further information regarding them. The other call was to Hobart 3399 which at that time was the telephone number of [redacted] the newspaper man who was repatriated to Japan. [redacted] stated that Hobart 3399 was also listed for [redacted] who evidently lived there with [redacted] further advised that this phone, before being listed for [redacted] was listed for [redacted]

[redacted] stated that there was one call to Tokyo from Princeton, New Jersey, on December 5th which was made over a public telephone in the Telephone Company's office in Princeton. He stated that his information was that this call was made by two boys, twins, attending the University, that these boys had relatives over there at the time, and that the twins were known to be Americans. [redacted] stated that there were no outgoing calls from San Francisco to Tokyo that day.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

INDEXED

94-8-95-13188
F B I
16 JUL 26 1943

930987

7/20/43 Addendum:

Mr. Fred Mullen, of the UP, advised that the UP office had received an anonymous call from a woman who advised that she was the telephone operator who handled the call from Karuso, the Jap envoy, to Tokyo on the night prior to Pearl Harbor. She has sons in the service and she stated she had the feeling that had she not handled the call the bombing of Pearl Harbor might not have occurred.

L. B. Nichols

JBC:MLA

RECORDED 94-8-95-131X7

March 29, 1943

Mr. Frederick C. Mullen
Franklin Park
East Falls Church, Virginia

Dear Mr. Mullen:

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson has brought to my attention the reception my recent article received throughout the country. This is certainly a source of encouragement to me, and I want you to know that I appreciate the way in which you handled it.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ MAR 30 1943 ★
P M
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

426

Previous relevant records:	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution:	Held (H). Released (R). R Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS) Or sent with comment to:
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DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner (Censor-Cable)	D. A. C.	Exam. Date	Typing
	PRESS	2	1205		MAY 10, 1943	MAY 11, 1943 hwv

COMMENT

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1-FBI
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3-OSS
3-IC
1-SC
1-IRB
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Mr. Arden
Mr. Carson
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Fitch
Mr. Lacy
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Welch

GUATEMALAN GENERAL NOW IN MEXICO, WISHES TO OUST PRESIDENT UBICO OF GUATEMALA

In a letter marked "Confidential" writer states, "Most of the following information (this is also for the benefit of the censor) is already in the possession of the proper authorities in Washington but for the present it must be considered completely confidential. I have been working on it for more than a month but not until yesterday was I able to get the whole story... or as much of the whole as is possible under the circumstances... when I succeeded in contacting the general personally."

Writer states that the political crisis reached eight weeks ago in Guatemala revolved around General Of Brigade Federico Aguilar Valenzuela, who in 1941 organized a secret opposition to Ubico with the objective of blocking Ubico's succession.

Writer states that Aguilar said that his group included influential and wealthy businessmen, army officers and government people, among them Carlos Miron, the younger, a Guatemalan of German descent, a consultant for various foreign firms and an officer of Capco (G 3817, 511,354,39), important coffee plantation.

Writer states that Aguilar insisted that this group had no plan to overthrow Ubico violently but only to air the true conditions in Guatemala. This group attempted to smuggle an expose out to Washington, but were not successful.

Writer states that on March 5, Miron's brother Juan, while intoxicated in a Guatemala City bar, stated that "we're going to get Ubico." This conversation was reported and Jaun was arrested and forced to sign a statement.

On March 8, Aguilar was arrested; he insisted that his group had no intention of violence and was allowed to go home, under heavy police escort. After an interview with Ubico in which Ubico threatened to kill him, Aguilar was kept a prisoner in his own home.

Writer states that after Juan had signed a second statement involvi several important people including government officials, Aguilar

Form OC-8
(Rev. April 1, 1942)

SPECIAL NOTICE—The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be pr information must be confided only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE e16—28125-1

CONFIDENTIAL

BYRON

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ON 11-26-2002

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Previous relevant records:	For interoffice use by A. C. or D. C. only:	Station distribution:	Held (H). Released (R). Condemned (C). Returned to sender (RS)
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DR use only	Division (or Section)	Table	Examiner (Censor-Cable)	D. A. C.	Exam. date	Typing date

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COMMENT

with the assistance of Ambassador Dr. Francisco Del Rio Y Canedo, took refuge in the Mexican Embassy. These two were not previously acquainted. At Del Rio's request Ubico granted a salvo conducto to Aguilar who together with his family left for Mexico City, where they arrived on March 17.

Writer states that Carlos Miron has been held incommunicado in the federal penitentiary ever since and that Jaun was released after being brutally tortured.

Writer states, "The general now wants to go to Washington 'to see somebody in the State department.' He is definitely not the firebrand, explosive revolutionary type from his appearance and is realist enough to realize nothing can be done to unseat Ubico at present..... Revolutionary elements are shot through the nation's political fabric like shrapnel and Ubico is nervous but a revolution would be unthinkable without acquiesence of Washington. And that is impossible in war time; the more so because Ubico is playing ball with the U.S. military, though grudgingly and not all the way."

Writer states that Aguilar wants to present his cause to Washington so that when the time comes, he can act. Aguilar's dominating ambition is to get Ubico out, not necessarily himself in.

Writer states, "The general admits Ubico still has virtually complete control of Guatemala but that if the truth were known, most of his own officials are against him; their hands are tied."

Enclosures: None

LA
C-2041
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Form OC-8
(Rev. April 1, 1942)

SPECIAL NOTICE—The attached information was taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The information must be confided only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed, copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 016—28125-1

CONFIDENTIAL

BYRON PRICE
Dire

OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ATTACHE

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY
MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY
October 25, 1943

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: United Press Office in Madrid, Spain.

Dear Sir:

Confidential Informant [redacted] formerly referred to as [redacted] advised [redacted] furnished information concerning the United Press Office in Madrid, Spain. [redacted] advised that the opinion is rather generally held among Spanish Republicans that the men composing the staff of the United Press Office in Madrid, Spain are very pro-Franco, and for this reason many Spanish Republicans distrust United Press in Madrid. This information is being furnished for the possible assistance of the Bureau.

b2
b7D
b7C
b6

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Martin

EJM:jg

EDWARD J. MARTIN,
Legal Attache.

CONF. INFT. S. I. S. [redacted]

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RECORDED & INDEXED 18

94-8-25-133

15 NOV 1943

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LBN:RC

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DATE November 8, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Fred Mullen of United Press advised me this morning that they are now getting ready for the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor and he was wondering if the Director would prepare a 500-word statement on the Bureau's activities in the two years of war.

Since they are sending this out by mail next week I told Mullen I felt sure the Director would be glad to prepare such a statement. It will be submitted for approval in the next few days.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

CC- Mr. Starke

141

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62 NOV 19 1943

(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM — NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION)

Hoover Reveals How FBI Puts Clamp on Saboteurs

FBI Director Hoover has written for the United Press the following account of the FBI's anti-sabotage work, revealing how the FBI has prevented a single case of enemy directed sabotage so far in this war, although 558 cases of other types of sabotage have been discovered.

By J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Seven thousand four hundred and seventy-seven cases of reported sabotage were investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from Jan. 1, 1940, to Feb. 1, 1943. The results disclosed 558 instances of technical sabotage to our industrial facilities.

J. Edgar Hoover

Personnel failure was the main reason behind these acts of sabotage. The majority can be grouped under carelessness, industrial accidents, malicious mischief, and personal grievances — problems which are ever present during times of peace. But in war, when the lives of our armed forces are dependent upon production, each of these acts constitutes a blow struck at the very heart of our national being.

In those cases where the perpetrator of an act of sabotage intends to damage a machine or facility and thereby is conscious of his acts, he is guilty of a crime. Four hundred and twenty-four individuals have been sentenced for such criminal acts to prison terms totaling 984 years, 4 months, and 8 days as a result of FBI activity.

No Enemy Nation Linked.

In no case was sabotage committed by an individual acting at the direction of or under orders from an enemy nation. The "dark invaders" of the First World War have been unable to operate in the United States because of two main factors: The preparatory work done by the FBI in its survey of 2286 war plants prior to our entrance into the war, with the consequent protection of vulnerable points against the saboteur and espionage agent, and the ever constant vigilance exercised by the men of the FBI to constantly examine all cases of reported sabotage, thereby ferreting out foreign agents sent to this country to organize sabotage cells.

That this program, which is dependent upon the prompt reporting of all cases to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has been successful is evidenced by the fact that Germany landed saboteur agents in the United States fully equipped to organize a program of destruction in America's centers of production. It is logical to presume that she would not have taken this risk if there had been organized groups in the United States upon whom she could have depended.

Careless, Angered Workmen.

With regard to personnel failure, several cases present some interesting facts. An aircraft factory completes an air-conditioning room for testing motors valued at $10,000 each. The test is started on two motors—a discordant note enters into the accustomed hum; this soon becomes a racket. The test is stopped immediately—sabotage? No, the FBI agents discover that careless workmen left sand, gravel, and pieces of metal in the air conditioning duct

(Continued on Page Fifteen.)

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EX 36
50 APR 16 1943
CLIPPING FROM THE
NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM
DATE. MAR 17 1943
FORWARDED BY N.Y. DIVISION

424 Nailed by FBI In Sabotage Cases Have Been Jailed

7477 Suspected Incidents Investigated In Last 3 Years

(Continued from Page One)

and this was drawn into the motors.

Heavily armored tanks have completed their run down the assembly line; they are ready for delivery. An attempt is made to start the motors, but they will not run. When the motors are opened the interior is found flooded with water. The agents assigned to the case obtain a confession from a workman who turned a water hose into the exhaust because he wanted a longer rest period for lunch.

Seven hundred employees of a large machine factory are served a large turkey dinner on Christmas Eve. Disaster strikes when over five hundred are ill with food poisoning. Has a foreign agent been successful? No! The turkey was prepared one evening, cooled overnight and was not heated to a sufficient degree at serving time to kill the streptococci and staphylococci germs which settled from the atmosphere. No deaths occurred but considerable delay was occasioned.

Hate For a Foreman.

In other cases a dissatisfied ship's carpenter saws the steering mechanism of a vessel because he has had an argument with the ship's officers. Large spokes which would have caused a serious fire are deliberately driven into an electrical conduit during the construction of an army camp. The electrician disliked his foreman.

A vital piece of a machine, which cannot readily be replaced, is stolen, the plant management receives a note demanding $1,000 for its return. The subject confesses that he did the act because he disliked the president of the company. A machine manufacturing sensitized papers for the army is severely damaged, a workman confesses to the FBI that he felt his job was too strenuous.

William Etzel, a native-born American of German descent was sentenced on Nov. 17, 1941, to 10 years imprisonment for the acts of destruction committed upon 24 bombers being manufactured at the Glenn L. Martin plant at Middle River, Md. Etzel cut wires and cables on electrical connections, crushed hydraulic tubing and placed pieces of rubber in gasoline tanks. On one occasion a small printed sign was placed inside a bomber which read "B-26 Martin's Death Trap—Hell Hitler." When Etzel was confronted with the evidence against him he confessed his acts, the exact number of which he could not remember. He stated that he merely wanted to delay delivery since he knew these machines would deal death to the German people, a people whom he thought should not be made to suffer under the heel of Nazi oppression.

A 30-Year Sentence.

Heinrich Roedel was a member of the nautical section of the Nazi party, a subject of Germany illegally in the United States since 1936. In his possession there was found various party insignia. At 1:45 a. m. on the morning of July 28, 1942, Roedel attempted to set fire to a pile of lumber at the shipyard of the Henry J. Kaiser Corporation in Richmond, Calif. An alert plant guard interrupted him in the course of the act. Roedel escaped; FBI investigation resulted in his apprehension and sentence to a period of 30 years for an attempt to commit sabotage.

Of a far more serious nature were the acts of Vincent Palskis. On the morning of March 29, 1942, two main line bridges of the Southern Pacific Railroad were destroyed by fire near the Salton Sea in California. These wooden structures spanned high chasms in this desert country. Fortunately, slow orders and an alert engineer prevented the wreck of a troop train which was stopped before it proceeded onto the weakened structure. Handwriting, footsteps in the desert sand, and fingerprints found on newspapers in a deserted habitat, resulted in the confession of Palskis. Palskis was born in Latvia, in 1897, and had never become a citizen, but had spent nearly all of his life in America as an itinerant. He boasted that he hated the United States and had never recognized the flag as his own even though he had been here since 1909.

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

MARCH 17, 1943

Barriers Erected Before Pearl Harbor

Alien Saboteurs of Last War Find This One Tough-Going

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Written for the United Press

Seven thousand four hundred and seventy-seven cases of reported sabotage were investigated by the F. B. I. from Jan. 1, 1940, to Feb. 1, 1943. The results disclosed 558 instances of technical sabotage to our industrial facilities.

Personnel failure was the main reason behind these acts of sabotage. The majority can be grouped under carelessness, industrial accidents, malicious mischief and personal grievances — problems which are ever present during times of peace. In war, each of these acts constitutes a blow struck at the very heart of our national being.

Mr. Hoover

In those cases where the perpetrator of an act of sabotage intends to damage a machine or facility and thereby is conscious of his acts, he is guilty of a crime. Four hundred and twenty-four individuals have been sentenced for such criminal acts to prison terms totaling 984 years, 4 months and 8 days as a result of F. B. I. round-up activity.

STIFFER RESISTANCE NOW

In no case was sabotage committed by an individual acting under orders from an enemy nation. The "dark invaders of the first World War have been unable to operate in the United States because of two main factors: The preparatory work done by the F. B. I. in its survey of 2286 war plants prior to our entrance into the war with the consequent protection of vulnerable points against the saboteur and espionage agent, and the ever-constant vigilance exercised by men of the F. B. I. to constantly examine all cases of reported sabotage, thereby ferreting out foreign agents sent to this country to organize sabotage cells.

That this program which is dependent upon the prompt reporting of all cases to the F. B. I. has been successful is evidenced by the fact that Germany landed saboteur agents in the United States fully equipped to organize a program of destruction in America's centers of production. It is logical to presume that she would not have taken this risk if there had been organized groups in the United States upon whom she could have depended.

With regard to personnel failure, several cases present some interesting facts. An aircraft factory completes an air-conditioning room for testing motors valued at $10,000 each. The test is started on two motors—a discordant note enters into the accustomed hum; this soon becomes a racket. The test is stopped immediately—sabotage? No, F. B. I. agents discover that careless workmen left sand, gravel, and pieces of metal in the air-conditioning duct and this was drawn into the motors.

FLOODED MOTORS

Heavily armored tanks have completed their run down the assembly line; they are ready for delivery. An attempt is made to start the motors, but they will not run. When the motors are opened the interior is found flooded with water. Agents obtain a confession from a workman who turned a water hose into the exhaust because he wanted a longer rest period for lunch.

Seven hundred employes of a large machine factory are served a turkey dinner on Christmas Eve. Disaster strikes when over 500 are ill with food poisoning. Has a foreign agent been successful? No! The turkey was prepared one evening, cooled overnight and was not heated to a sufficient degree at serving time to kill the streptococci and staphylococci germs which settled from the atmosphere. No deaths occurred but considerable delay was occasioned.

In other cases a dissatisfied ship's carpenter saws the steering mechanism of a vessel because he has had an argument with the ship's officers. Large spokes which would have caused a serious fire are deliberately driven into an electrical conduit during construction of an Army camp. The electrician disliked his foreman.

A vital piece of a machine, which

(Continued on Page 30)

APR 20 1943 259

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

MARCH 17, 1943

Saboteurs

(Continued From Page 14)

cannot readily be replaced, is stolen, the plant management receives a note demanding $1000 for its return. The subject confesses that he did the act because he disliked the president of the company. A machine manufacturing sensitized papers for the Army is severely damaged, and a workman confesses to the F. B. I. that he felt his job was too strenuous.

DAMAGED 24 BOMBERS

William Etzel, a native-born American of German descent was sentenced on Nov. 17, 1941, to 15 years imprisonment for destruction committed upon 24 bombers being manufactured at the Glenn L. Martin plant at Middle River, Md. Etzel cut wires and cables on electrical connections, crushed hydraulic tubing and placed pieces of rubber in gasoline tanks. On one occasion a small printed sign was placed inside a bomber which read "B-26 Martin's death trap—Heil Hitler." When Etzel was confronted with the evidence against him he confessed to his acts, the exact number of which he could not remember. He stated that he merely wanted to delay delivery since he knew these machines would deal death to the German people, a people whom he thought should not be made to suffer under the heel of Nazi oppression.

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TROOP TRAINS ESCAPE

Of a far more serious nature were the acts of Vincent Palokis. On the morning of March 29, 1942, two main line bridges of the Southern Pacific Railroad were destroyed by fire near the Salton Sea in California. These wooden structures spanned high chasms in this desert cuntry. Fortunately, slow orders and an alert engineer prevented the wreck of a troop train which was stopped before it proceeded onto the weakened structure. Handwriting, footsteps in the desert sand, and fingerprints found on newspapers in a deserted habitat, resulted in the confession of Palokis. Palokis was born in Latvia, in 1897, and had never become a citizen, but had spent nearly all of his life in America as an itinerant. He boasted that he hated the United States and had never recognized the flag as his own even tho he had been here since 1909.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JBB:MEM

DATE November 13, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

Attached hereto is a suggested statement to be made by the Director for the United Press on the FBI's activities during the first two years of war.

You will note that the figures given in this statement, instead of being specific, are approximations. It was felt that this was the best form to use in this particular statement inasmuch as it is prepared for future use and the exact figures as of that date cannot be determined. The figures as given have been carefully projected on the basis of averages for recent months and are conservative.

Respectfully,

J. J. Starke

Attachment

94-8-95-135

62 NOV 19 1943

(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION)

JBB:MEM

November 15, 1943

TWO YEARS OF WAR

By

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Two years ago the treacherous Japanese threw off all pretense of friendship for the United States and stabbed America in the back at Pearl Harbor. While their super-polite diplomats at Washington mouthed meaningless words about peace, the awful sound of bursting bombs shattered the Sabbath morning calm of Hawaii.

America was shocked and intensely angry -- then our people went to work on a difficult job which will be completed only when the Jap and the German have been crushed.

For three years prior to Pearl Harbor, the FBI had been collecting information on the Axis enemies within America's gates. This information took on real significance when the shooting started, for we knew where to put our hands on the most dangerous aliens in the United States. Special Agents of the FBI went into action immediately, and by nightfall of December 10, 1943, a total of 3,846 had been taken into custody. Apprehensions to date total approximately 14,800.

In those days immediately following the catastrophe at Pearl Harbor, the FBI struck at the enemies' reservoir of potential saboteurs and spies in this country, and the work of ferreting out and apprehending dangerous alien enemies has been carried on continuously since that time.

Tolson
E. A. Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Tease
Sandy

The FBI, with the cooperation of the public and the active assistance of the nation's law enforcement officers who previously had been mobilized at sessions conducted by Special Agents, undertook the assignment from President Roosevelt of coordinating internal security work. We have been spared the frantic and frequently cruel methods of vigilante bands, and our gigantic war machine is functioning without appreciable slowdowns from sabotage.

When war came, American industry was better protected than it ever had been, for Special Agents of the FBI had surveyed 2,350 plants and had made specific recommendations for improved protective systems in every instance. As a result, virtually all strategic war factories were difficult problems for anyone contemplating sabotage.

There have been scattered instances of actual sabotage among the more than 13,000 complaints of this type investigated by the FBI, and to date convictions total approximately 300. Most of these cases resulted from personal grudges or other troubles of similar nature. Not one act of foreign-directed sabotage has yet been reported to the FBI.

The eight trained German saboteurs intended to cause extensive destruction. But all were in custody within two weeks after they landed in the summer of 1942, and FBI Agents, not the saboteurs, unpacked their hidden boxes of explosives and other equipment.

The war intensified Axis demands for espionage information on activities in the United States. But one ring of German agents

was smashed several months before Pearl Harbor and in January, 1942, 33 others were convicted and received prison terms totaling 320 years. These severe blows to the enemy did not prevent continued efforts to obtain information which could be used to kill more of our American military men and prolong the war. But the roll of espionage agents convicted in the last two years is the best evidence that this type of enemy activity is well under control. The recent smashing of the Detroit spy ring and apprehension of other foreign agents indicate that the FBI is not relaxing its vigilance.

Selective Service investigations also have been a major wartime task of the FBI, and through its efforts approximately 275,000 persons have been made available to the military forces or have removed delinquencies by compliance. Thousands of these cases are handled each month and convictions since the war began total approximately 6,000.

War years are long and hard, but through our sacrifices and extra labors we gain a deeper appreciation of our unmatched privileges as Americans and realize that no price is too high to pay for our continued freedom.

LBN:RC

November 26, 1943

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Manager, Washington Bureau
United Press Associations
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Mr. Frederick L. Collins, who has written considerably on the work of the FBI, has just published a book entitled "The FBI In Peace And War," for which I was very happy to write the foreword.

In view of the interest you have always taken in our activities, I thought you might like to have a copy of this book, which I am sending to you under separate cover.

With best wishes and cordial greetings for the holiday season,

Sincerely yours,

94-8-95-136
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United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

December 3, 1943

LYLE C. WILSON
GENERAL WASHINGTON MANAGER
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Ayers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Dear Edgar:

My copy of Frederick L. Collins' book arrived today. I did some thumbing through it. What a series of tales! Thanks a lot for the book and the nice inscription.

Sincerely,

Lyle C. Wilson

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED 94-8-95-137
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21 DEC 9 1943

2 DEC 17 1943

DC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAJ:FML

DATE December 7, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

A Miss Hardesty of United Press called at 4:55 p.m. this afternoon and stated she would be interested in securing some data on women in the FBI similar to that which appeared in Evelyn Peyton Gordon's column in today's issue of the News. Miss Hardesty stated she would be particularly interested in any comment which the Director might care to make on this matter. Miss Hardesty was advised that undoubtedly some data of the type she desired could be gotten up and that she would be called tomorrow concerning this matter. She indicated she would like to come to the Bureau either tomorrow or on Friday and talk with someone on "Women in the Bureau" with the idea in mind of writing a feature on this topic.

RECOMMENDATION: If approved, Crime Records will get together some material, interesting illustrations, etc. and Miss Hardesty will be called and arrangements made for her to come to the Bureau and see someone in Crime Records.

Features on "Women in the Bureau" seem to be very popular at the present time and undoubtedly would be of great assistance in the applicant program.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-138

99

Respectfully,

M. A. Jones

JJM:LMN 12/8/43

ADDENDUM: Mr. McGuire talked with Miss Hardesty of the United Press today and told her we would be glad to go over this material with her Friday morning at 9:30. She will come directly to my office.

I. B. Nichols

12/13 Article submitted & approved by Director

34 DEC 28 1943

(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM — NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION)

JBG:VT

December 15, 1943

Mr. Hugh Baillie
President
United Press
220 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Baillie:

Thanks very much for sending me a copy of your writing "Two Battlefronts."

It was indeed thoughtful of you to autograph this copy for me, and I will always enjoy having it a part of my personal library.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
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21 DEC 18 1943

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Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
Starke
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JJM:FML 12/11/43

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Miss Corinne Hardesty of the United Press submitted the attached suggested article for approval, relative to the Bureau's desire to obtain additional female clerical employees. She is basing her lead paragraph on the recent column in the Washington News by Evelyn Peyton Gordon.

It has been approved by Mr. Acers, Mr. Tracy, and Mr. Cabell Phillips of the Department.

Advice would be appreciated as soon as possible as to its approval in order that Miss Hardesty may be informed.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES)

94-95-140

4 DEC 29 1943

night

By Corrinne Hardesty
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, Dec. 13--(UP)--G-man J. Edgar Hoover laughingly once told a friend he was going to advertise for a wife, with the bachelor's usual specifications of perfection. Today he will settle for a good file clerk.

Although the Federal Bureau of Investigation already numbers more than 7,000 women among its 13,000 employes, its director said it needs more women--in nearly all branches of its diversified activities, but especially in filing, clerical and typing positions. Whenever possible, girls from these positions are moved right up the line into other jobs.

Hoover explained, however, that a girl with a talent for sleuthing can be mighty useful in any department. For instance, a young girl who filed wanted notices and photographs of criminals noticed that the soda clerk who served her drug store lunch resembled a photograph she had filed.

(more)

12-8-38 1A

Add FBI Washing[redacted]ardesty) x x x filed.

The young fir[redacted]le clerk notified her superior and the soda clerk was sent to Kansas where he was wanted for forgery.

More than 200 women now have replaced men in the FBI's laboratory where crime is solved by chemistry and other sciences. Women in these jobs must have a college degree and have majored in a science. Here women tear apart every kind of material evidence, sometimes identifying the owner of a hair or two, sometimes wringing the last secret message from a scrap of dirty paper.

Probably the most dangerous job held by a woman at the FBI is that of assistant in the operation of the spectrograph. Ten thousand volts of electricity charge through this machine analyzing the chemical constituents of evidence.

Puzzle fans and chess players can put their talents to work for the war in the cryptography section of the laboratory.

(more)

add FBI Washington hardesty) x x x laboratory

A college degree and knowledge of modern languages and mathematics are x other requirements xx for jobs in this department which unravels thousands of codes whose inventors hoped were proof against the shrewdest cryptographer. Women are also employed in coding and decoding the department's own communications.

Hundreds of girls work as radio xxxxxxxx, teletype xxxxxxxxxx and switchboard operators. The crying need at the moment, Hoover emphasized, is for fast and competent xx file clerks and typists.

~~More than~~ Almost 80,000,000 fingerprints are on file with the FBI--in files that cover nearly 11½ acres--and most of them have been put in place by women workers. Fingerprint cards xx pour into the bureau at the rate of some 65,000 daily. Women expedite the Bureau's work by classifying and filing them speedily.

Although the FBI was skeptical of hiring women, Hoover said their worries were unfounded and that almost every girl who had come to work was satisfactory. He declined to say whether he was still looking for a wife.

ch 1240p

'Not One Act of Foreign-Directed Sabotage'

FBI Began Collecting Evidence on Spies Three Years Before War

(Three years before Pearl Harbor—nine months before Germany invaded Poland—FBI began collecting information on "Axis enemies within America's gates," FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover revealed today in an appraisal for the United Press of the wartime effectiveness of his organization's anti-espionage activities. Hoover reports that as a result of FBI activities "not one act of foreign-directed sabotage" has apparently occurred in the two years since Pearl Harbor.)

By JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
Director of Federal Bureau of Investigation
Written for the United Press

Mr. Hoover

Two years ago the treacherous Japanese threw off all pretence of friendship for the United States and stabbed America in the back at Pearl Harbor. While their super-polite diplomats at Washington mouthed meaningless words about peace, the awful sound of bursting bombs shattered the Sabbath morning calm of Hawaii.

America was shocked and intensely angry—then our people went to work on a difficult job which will be completed only when the Jap and German have been crushed.

For three years prior to Pearl Harbor, the FBI had been collecting information on the Axis enemies within America's gates. This information took on real significance when the shooting started, for we knew where to put our hands on the most dangerous aliens. Special FBI agents went into action immediately, and by nightfall of Dec. 10, 1942, a total of 3846 had been taken into custody. Apprehensions to date total approximately 14,800.

POLICE CO-OPERATED

In days immediately following the catastrophe at Pearl Harbor the FBI struck at the enemies' reservoir of potential saboteurs and spies in this country, and the work of ferreting out and apprehending dangerous alien enemies has been carried on continuously since that time.

The FBI, with the co-operation of the public and the active assistance of the nation's law enforcement officers who previously had been mobilized at sessions conducted by special agents, undertook the assignment from President Roosevelt of co-ordinating internal security work. We have been spared the frantic and frequently cruel methods of vigilante bands, and our gigantic war machine is functioning without appreciable slowdowns from sabotage.

When war came, American industry was better protected than it ever had been, for FBI special agents had surveyed 2350 plants and had made specific recommendations for improved protective systems in every instance. As a result, virtually all strategic war factories were difficult problems for anyone contemplating sabotage.

SPY RING SMASHED

There have been scattered instances of actual sabotage among the more than 13,000 complaints of this type investigated by the FBI, and to date convictions total approximately 500. Most of these cases resulted from personal grudges or other troubles of similar nature. Not one act of foreign-directed sabotage has yet been reported to the FBI.

The eight trained German saboteurs intended to cause extensive destruction. But all were in custody within two weeks after they landed in the summer of 1942, and FBI agents, not the saboteurs, unpacked their hidden boxes of explosives and other equipment.

The war intensified Axis demands for espionage information on activities in the United States. But one ring of German agents was smashed several months before Pearl Harbor and in January, 1942, 33 others were convicted and received prison terms totaling 320 years. These severe blows to the enemy did not prevent continued efforts to obtain information which could be used to kill more of our military men and prolong the war. But the roll of espionage agents convicted in the last two years is the best evidence that this type of enemy activity is well under control. The recent smashing of the Detroit spy ring and apprehension of other foreign agents indicate that the FBI is not relaxing its vigilance.

NABBED DRAFT DELINQUENTS

Selective Service investigations also have been a major wartime task of the FBI, and thru its efforts approximately 275,000 persons have been made available to the military forces or have removed delinquencies by compliance. Thousands of these cases are handled each month and convictions since the war began total approximately 6000.

War years and long and hard, but thru our sacrifices and extra labors we gain a deeper appreciation of our unmatched privileges as Americans and realize that no price is too high to pay for our continued freedom.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
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Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Washington Daily News - 12-6-43

53 DEC 22 1943

57 DEC 22 1943

9-8-95-A

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287a

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JJM:LMN

December 23, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Paul Harrison of the United Press today told Mr. McGuire he wanted to write a few paragraphs having a Christmas angle. Mr. McGuire furnished a little background information to him on our activities around Christmastime in other years, and attached hereto is a brief article which Harrison wants to put on the wire tomorrow, Christmas Eve. It is entirely satisfactory, and I recommend its immediate approval.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

94-8-95-141

7 DEC 27 1943

Attachment

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Crime Does [redacted] Pay Department

Washington, Dec. --(UP)--The Yuletide season is not traditionally peaceful for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Director J. Edgar Hoover's aides today are prepared for the worst. The Christmas spirit seems to attack criminals in strange fashions.

Last Christmas, Roger "The Terrible" Touhy and four vicious cohorts who had escaped from the state prison at Joliet, Ill., led FBI agents a merry chase through Chicago's Yuletide ~~mkt~~ shopping rush. Two others had been arrested earlier in December. They were all in irons by Dec. ~~28x~~ 29.

Ironically, the FBI was ~~thexxxxxxxxxxthexFBIxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ pursuing Touhy and his ~~gmt~~ gunmen because they had violated the national selective service act. In fleeing prison they had become "draft dodgers" who had not registered for service. All the crimes for which they were serving were state crimes.

[redacted]

add fbi chi masses, washn x x x crim .

The bureau's files contain the case history of Paul H. Hursh, Seattle, Wash., plasterer.

Smitten with the giving urge, Hursh robbed a bank in Seattle in December, 1934, to the tune of $500. He fled all the way to alaska but was later returned to washington and sentenced to five years in federal prison.

One of the trickiest ~~xxx~~ operators in the FBI's experienne was Harold Zack Thompson, who, early in his career as a confidence man, passed fraudulent Christmas club checks. from coast to coast The FBI sought him/from 1935 until 1938. When he was apprehended, Thompson said, "I attribute my success in evading the FBI to the fact that I never associated with people of questionable character."

FBI officials, who do not relish spending their holidays in crime hunts, are wont to shake an admonishing ~~fingxxx~~ finger at such ~~complacent~~ individuals.

There is only one ~~xxfxxxxxxxxx~~ way, they say, to evade the FBI's wrath--at Christmas or any other time--by staying honest. (aph)

11

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JJM:MGG:FML

DATE February 19, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Miss Ashby of the United Press contacted Mr. McGuire today in connection with a story she is doing on black market operations in the liquor industry. She particularly wanted to know what the Bureau's work in hi-jackings had been during the last several years.

She was furnished with the statistical accomplishments of the Bureau in the handling of thefts from interstate shipment cases for the fiscal year of 1943 and was advised that for the first six months of the fiscal year, 1944, the Bureau obtained 365 convictions or more than we obtained during the entire previous 12 months' period.

It was explained to her that the FBI did not have a breakdown of its thefts from interstate shipments as to liquor thefts alone, but she was given an indication of the large number of recent hi-jackings involving merchandise that is either rationed or scarce due to the war.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

INDEXED

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(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION)

LBN:HBM

May 11, 1944

Mr. Paul Harrison
United Press Associations
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Paul:

I regretted so much that I did not get to see you yesterday afternoon. I had one appointment after another, and it was ten minutes to six before I had a breathing spell.

I called but you had left the building and had not arrived at your office. Unfortunately, I could not wait as we had a reception last evening for the new members of the FBI National Police Academy. Nevertheless, I did want to drop you this personal note to tell you how much I appreciated your thought which prompted you to want to come around and see me on my twentieth anniversary as Director of the FBI.

I hope that you will drop by some time real soon so that we can have a good visit.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 13 1944 P M
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

94-8-95-143
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 16 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INDEXED

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:FMB

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 13, 1944

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Bill Englekee of the United Press called. The New York Office of the U.P. had a report that Special Agents of the FBI in Philadelphia had searched the records of the S.K.F. Corporation in Philadelphia.

I checked this matter with Messrs. Rosen, Ladd, and Special Agent J. W. Going who was acting in Philadelphia advised that there was absolutely no truth to their report. I requested Mr. Englekee to furnish me with any additional details which he might secure.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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27 MAY 18 1944

51 MAY 31 1944

EDM:EM

94-8-95-146

RECORDED

May 22, 1944

Mr. A. Paul Harrison
United Press Association
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Harrison:

It was very kind of you to write on May 15, 1944, and I want you to know that I am grateful for your commendation of my administration of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I appreciate your enclosing a copy of the wire transmission of my article and it was a pleasure to prepare it for you.

I am sorry that it was not possible for us to get together last week and I assure you that I will be happy to see you on any mutually convenient date.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

CC - Washington

Note: The Director wrote on Mr. Nichol's personal memorandum for Mr. Tolson that he would be happy to see Mr. Harrison at 4 P.M. on Thursday, May 18, 1944. Unfortunately Mr. Harrison could not keep an appointment for that time and he was given a "rain check."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
MAY 23 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EM

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols ✓

United Press

Monday, May 15, 1944

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I wish to extend my own deep thanks to you for giving United Press the chance to carry an excellent article on a subject which should be of particular concern to all Americans from now on. My superiors, I know, appreciated very much your kindness and trouble.

At this late date I wish to express my belief that your second score of years as director of the FBI will be as brilliant as your first.

I thought you might be interested in seeing how your article was carried on our wires throughout the United States and Canada. It was dispatched last Saturday afternoon for release in afternoon papers today.

And thanks very much for your kind note. I continue to look forward to the time when I can bombard you with some of the questions that I, as a young and inexperienced member of the Washington Press Corps, often wonder about.

Sincerely yours,

A. Paul Harrison

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32 MAY 20 1944

WA47

(FOR MONDAY PMS)

EDITOR'S NOTE:

J. EDGAR HOOVER, WHOSE 20 YEARS AS DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COVER THE BOOTLEGGING AND KIDNAPING GANGSTERISM ERA AFTER WORLD WAR I, WAS ASKED BY THE UNITED PRESS TO SURVEY THE PICTURE THAT CONFRONTS THE NATION DURING AND AFTER WORLD WAR II. HE SETS FORTH HIS VIEWS IN THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH

-0-

BY J. EDGAR HOOVER

DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED PRESS)

THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE CONJECTURE ON THE SUBJECT OF POST WAR CRIME. IT IS IN THE MINDS OF MILLIONS OF PUBLIC LEADERS AND THOUGHTFUL CITIZENS. WHETHER WE HAVE A POST WAR CRIME WAVE WILL DEPEND ENTIRELY, I BELIEVE, UPON CONDITIONS AFTER THE WAR.

I AM CONVINCED THAT MILITARY TRAINING AND THE INCULCATION OF THE NECESSARY PHILOSOPHY OF "KILL OR BE KILLED" IN THE MINDS OF THE MEN IN OUR ARMED SERVICES WILL NOT NECESSARILY BE A FACTOR IN POST WAR CRIME. THESE MEN HAVE A JOB TO DO -- PROTECTING AMERICA, AND THEY ARE DOING IT. WHEN THAT JOB IS DONE, I AM CONVINCED THEY WILL BE MORE THAN ANXIOUS TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES AND BEGIN WHERE THEIR LIVES WERE INTERRUPTED BY THE OUTBREAK OF WAR. CERTAINLY THIS WILL BE TRUE OF THOSE WHO WERE LAW ABIDING AMERICANS.

MOREJE230P

ENCLOSURE

ADD HOOVER (FOR MONDAY PMS) XX AMERICANS.

THOSE WHO WERE CRIMINALLY INCLINED WILL HAVE ACQUIRED NEW TECHNIQUES IN THE HANDLING OF WEAPONS. IF THEY WOULD HAVE ROBBED, BURGLARIZED, MURDERED, AND PLUNDERED ANYWAY -- THEY WILL BE MORE DIFFICULT TO HANDLE BY VIRTUE OF THEIR MILITARY TRAINING. FORTUNATELY, THIS GROUP CONSTITUTES A SMALL MINORITY. SOME IN THIS SMALL GROUP, UNDER MILITARY DISCIPLINE, WILL HAVE DEVELOPED INTO LAW ABIDING CITIZENS. EXPERIENCE HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT THE GREAT MAJORITY OF OUR SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES, ARE SERIOUS MINDED AND WELL BEHAVED.

THE GLOBAL WAR PRESENTS ANOTHER FACTOR. YOUNG MEN OUT OF HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE WHO HAVE NOT HAD TIME TO DIG IN AND ESTABLISH THEMSELVES HAVE BEEN UPROOTED AND BY THE END OF THE WAR WILL HAVE VISITED MANY FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND TRAVELED WIDELY. WILL THEY BE RESTLESS AFTER THEY HAVE RETURNED AND BE SEIZED WITH THE WANDERLUST? CONDITIONS AT HOME AT THAT TIME WILL HOLD THE ANSWER. IF THEY CAN GET WORK AND SETTLE DOWN, IT IS MOST UNLIKELY THAT THEY WILL TURN TO CRIME. IF THERE IS WIDESPREAD UNEMPLOYMENT, A TOTALLY DIFFERENT PROBLEM WILL BE PRESENTED. ON THE WHOLE, I AM SURE THAT THE COUNTRY WILL BE BENE-FITED WHEN THE MEN OF THE ARMED SERVICES RETURN.

EACH YEAR SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR THERE HAS BEEN A CONSTANT INCREASE IN THE ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 21. AN ALARMING NUMBER OF SERIOUS CRIMES ARE COMMITTED BY PERSONS UNDER 21.

MOREJE239P

WA49

ADD HOOVER (FOR MONDAY PMS) XX UNDER 21.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, PERSONS IN THIS AGE GROUP LAST YEAR ACCOUNTED FOR 13 PER CENT OF ALL MURDERERS ARRESTED, 39 PER CENT OF ALL ROBBERS, 55 PER CENT OF ALL BURGLARS, 37 PER CENT OF ALL THIEVES, 32 PER CENT OF ALL RAPISTS, 30 PER CENT OF ALL ARSONISTS, AND 65 PER CENT OF ALL CAR THIEVES.

MORE BOYS AGE 17 AND GIRLS AGE 18 WERE ARRESTED LAST YEAR THAN IN ANY AGE GROUP. THE CONSTANT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF GIRLS BECOMING INVOLVED IS ALARMING. ARRESTS OF GIRLS LAST YEAR INCREASED 130 PER CENT OVER 1941, THE LAST PEACE TIME YEAR, WHILE ARRESTS FOR BOYS UNDER 17 INCREASED 30 PER CENT.

THE TREND OF YOUTHFUL VIOLATORS, BAD AS IT IS NOW, WILL PROBABLY INCREASE IN THE PERIOD OF TRANSITION FROM WAR TO PEACE CONDITIONS, UNLESS IT IS POSSIBLE TO ACCOMPLISH THIS WITHOUT DELAY. TO COUNTERACT THIS TREND WILL CALL FOR SERIOUS THINKING AND PROMPT ACTION.

IT IS WELL TO ANALYZE THE CONDITIONS THAT BREED CRIME TODAY, IN ORDER THAT WE MAY PREVENT IT TOMORROW. ONE OF THE PRIMARY CAUSES OF THE ALARMING INCREASE IN CRIME AMONG OUR YOUNG PEOPLE, FOR EXAMPLE, HAS BEEN THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE HOME AS A GUIDING INFLUENCE. THE TREMENDOUS NUMBER OF PARENTS WHO HAVE ENTERED THE A

NUMBER OF PARENTS WHO HAVE ENTERED THE ARMEDHSERVICES AND WAR INDUSTRIES NO LONGER CAN EXERCISE SUFFICIENT CONTROL OVER THEIR SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

MOREJE244P

ADD HOOVER (FOR MONDAY PMS) XX DAUGHTERS.

THE MUSHROOMING OF INDUSTRIAL CITIES, WHERE FACILITIES FOR RECREATION AND WHOLESOME LIVING ARE INADEQUATE, DEPRIVES THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN OF THE BENEFITS OF A NORMAL WAY OF LIFE. IT IS EVIDENT THAT A FUNDAMENTAL STEP IN THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE CRIME WOULD BE IN THE DIRECTION OF SUPPLYING THE GUIDANCE AND THE NORMAL LIFE ELIMINATED BY WAR CONDITIONS. PARENTS THEMSELVES MUST BE CONVINCED THAT THEIR PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY, EVEN IN WAR TIME, IS THE PROPER REARING OF THEIR FAMILIES. THEY MUST BE SHOWN THE EVIL THAT LIES IN A SHORT-SIGHTED DESIRE FOR HIGH WAGES THAT SACRIFICES THE MORAL WELFARE OF THEIR CHILDREN.

THERE ARE SIGNS OF A RETURN OF GANGSTERISM. GANG WARS HAVE BROKEN OUT IN AREAS WHERE THEY THRIVED IN YEARS GONE BY, AND HIJACKING, SHAKEDOWN RACKETS, BLACK MARKETS AND BOOTLEGGING ARE RAPIDLY ATTAINING THE PROPORTIONS OF A NATIONAL MENACE. THE SCARCITY OF MANY COMMODITIES CREATED BY THE WAR HAS PROVIDED THE CRIMINAL WITH AN OPPORTUNITY TO REAP RICH PROFITS BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF UNDERWORLD CHANNELS OF DISTRIBUTION. ALREADY, THIS ELEMENT HAS FOUND THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT IS READY, AND MANY OF THEM HAVE DISCOVERED THAT ORGANIZED CRIME IS NO LONGER A PROFITABLE ENTERPRISE. EVEN IF THE COMING PEACE DOES PRECIPITATE A RETURN OF GANGSTERISM, THE WHOLE-HEARTED COOPERATION THAT EXISTS TODAY AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND THE PROGRESS MADE IN ANTI-CRIME LEGISLATION, WILL ENABLE THE FORCES OF LAW AND ORDER TO DEAL MUCH MORE SUCCESSFULLY WITH THE PROBLEM THAN THEY WERE ABLE TO DO IN THE ERA FOLLOWING WORLD WAR I.

MOREJE255P

WA51

ADD HOOVER (FOR MONDAY PMS) XX I.

THERE IS A GREAT NEED TO BE REALISTIC, BUT NOT PESSIMISTIC. WE FACED ANOTHER ERA OF POST-WAR CRIME WHEN WE WERE LESS PREPARED TO MEET IT THAN WE ARE TODAY, AND YET THE ERA THAT PRODUCED JOHN DILLINGER, MACHINE GUN KELLY, BABY FACE NELSON, AND OTHER HOODLUMS OF THE TWENTIES AND EARLY THIRTIES FOUND LAW ENFORCEMENT CAPABLE OF DISCHARGING ITS OBLIGATIONS.

JE257P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGA

Room 5744 5718 1944

To: ✓ Director
Mr. Edward Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Personnel Files Section
Records Section
Mrs. Skillman
_____

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

LBN:HI May 17, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Paul Harrison of the United Press is not too heavy. He is quite youthful but has been friendly, although he has a penchant for getting things mixed up every now and then. He has mentioned in a couple of instances that he would like to drop by and talk to the Director. He wanted to call on the Director to personally extend his congratulations on May 10. When the Director called for him, however, he had departed.

It is suggested that the Director may wish to see Harrison some time in ~~the~~ near future at his convenience.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

I will be glad to see him. Make it at 4 P.M. today - Thursday

(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES)

59 MAY 26 1944

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:MFC

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 11, 1944

FROM : MR. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

There is attached hereto a statement which was handed to Paul Harrison of the United Press on May tenth. Harrison had previously requested this for both the Canadian United Press and the domestic United Press. The statement was approved by Malcolmson prior to giving it to Harrison

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-148

F B I

35 JUN 6 1944

1 ENCL.

54 JUN 9 1944

Statement for United Press

by J. Edgar Hoover

There has been considerable conjecture on the subject of Post War Crime. It is in the minds of millions of Public leaders and thoughtful citizens. Whether we have a Post War Crime wave will depend entirely, I believe, upon conditions after the war.

I am convinced that military training and the inculcation of the necessary philosophy of "kill or be killed" in the minds of the men in our Armed Services will not necessarily be a factor in Post War Crime. These men have a job to do -- Protecting America, and they are doing it. When that job is done, I am convinced they will be more than anxious to return to their homes and begin where their lives were interrupted by the outbreak of War. Certainly this will be true of those who were law abiding Americans.

Those who were criminally inclined will have acquired new techniques in the handling of weapons. If they would have Robbed, Burglarized, Murdered, and Plundered anyway -- they will be more difficult to handle by virtue of their military training. Fortunately, this group constitutes a small minority. Some in this small group, under military discipline, will have developed into law abiding citizens. Experience has demonstrated that the great majority of our Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, are serious minded and well behaved.

The global war presents another factor. Young men out of High School or College who have not had time to dig in and

ENCLOSURE 94-8-95-148

and establish themselves have been uprooted and by the end of the War will have visited many foreign countries and traveled widely. Will they be restless after they have returned and be seized with the wander-lust? Conditions at home at that time will hold the answer. If they can get work and settle down, it is most unlikely that they will turn to crime. If there is widespread unemployment, a totally different problem will be presented. On the whole, I am sure that the country will be benefited when the men of the Armed Services return.

Each year since the outbreak of War there has been a constant increase in the arrests of persons under 21. An alarming number of serious crimes are committed by persons under 21. As a matter of fact, persons in this age group last year accounted for 13% of all murderers arrested, 39% of all Robbers, 55% of all burglars, 37% of all thieves, 32% of all rapists, 30% of all arsonists, and 65% of all car thieves.

More boys age 17 and girls age 18 were arrested last year than in any age group. The constant increase in the number of girls becoming involved is alarming. Arrests of girls last year increased 130% over 1941, the last peace time year, while arrests for boys under 17 increased 30%.

The trend of youthful violators, bad as it is now, will probably increase in the period of transition from war to peace conditions, unless it is possible to accomplish this without delay. To counteract this trend will call for serious thinking and prompt action.

It is well to analyze the conditions that breed crime

today, in order that we may prevent it tomorrow. One of the primary causes of the alarming increase in crime among our young people, for example, has been the disintegration of the home as a guiding influence. The tremendous number of parents who have entered the armed services and war industries no longer can exercise sufficient control over their sons and daughters.

The mushrooming of industrial cities, where facilities for recreation and wholesome living are inadequate, deprives thousands of children of the benefits of a normal way of life. It is evident that a fundamental step in the prevention of juvenile crime would be in the direction of supplying the guidance and the normal life eliminated by war conditions. Parents themselves must be convinced that their primary responsibility, even in war time, is the proper rearing of their families. They must be shown the evil that lies in a short-sighted desire for high wages that sacrifices the moral welfare of their children.

There are signs of a return of gangsterism. Gang wars have broken out in areas where they thrived in years gone by, and hijacking, shakedown rackets, black markets and bootlegging are rapidly attaining the proportions of a national menace. The scarcity of many commodities created by the war has provided the criminal with an opportunity to reap rich profits by the establishment of underworld channels of distribution. Already, this element has found that law enforcement is ready, and many of them have discovered that organized crime is no longer a profitable enterprise. Even if the coming peace does precipitate a return

of gangsterism, the whole-hearted cooperation that exists today among law enforcement agencies and the progress made in anti-crime legislation, will enable the forces of law and order to deal much more successfully with the problem than they were able to do in the era following World War I.

There is a great need to be realistic, but not pessimistic. We faced another era of post-war crime when we were less prepared to meet it than we are today, and yet the era that produced John Dillinger, Machine Gun Kelly, Baby Face Nelson, and other hoodlums of the twenties and early thirties found law enforcement capable of discharging its obligations.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:mjm

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE April 29, 1944

FROM : MR. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr E. A Tamm
Mr Clegg
Mr Coffey
Mr Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr Nichols
Mr Rosen
Mr Trotter
Mr. Mohr
Mr Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele Room
Mr Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Paul Harrison of the United Press called. The Canadian United Press would appreciate very much if the Director could give them a six to eight hundred word statement discussing juvenile delinquency, steps to be taken now to prevent crime, what steps are necessary to check an outbreak of crime, slanting it toward the post-war era.

I told Harrison I thought it would be possible to give them such a statement, which would have to be in general terms. He stated that this would be fine.

Harrison called back a few minutes later and stated that his office would, of course, want to use the statement for release in this country as well. I think that this is an excellent opportunity to go into the necessity of police taking a more active part in the field of crime prevention, and that this statement can be used as a springboard for building up opinion for their current problems in this field.

The statement will be prepared and submitted early in the week for approval.

RECORDED

INDEXED

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35 JUN 6

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54 JUN 9 1944

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:MFC

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 11, 1944

FROM : MR. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

I recommend that we send a photostatic copy of the New York Times story quoting the Director on military training and post war crime along with a copy of the statement prepared for the United Press to all Special Agents in Charge. It should be of interest to them and should help in connection with speeches and public appearances which they make. If approved, the letter is attached.

2

1 ENCL

OK 5/14

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-150

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95 JUN 1 1944

OK L.

1 JUN 2 1944

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

EDGAR HOOVER URGES TRAINING AFTER WAR

Calls Youth Disciplining in Camp a Way to Curb Crime

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover advocated today that military training for youths be continued for at least a year after the war as a means of curbing crime and building a reserve of manpower for any future emergency.

Observing the twentieth anniversary of his appointment as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Hoover said in an interview that his proposal was not designed to promote a militaristic spirit, but to give young men physical and disciplinary training.

Looking into the post-war era, Mr. Hoover said FBI and local law authorities were better prepared than ever to stamp out any crime wave that might break out.

"Whether we have a post-war crime wave will depend entirely, I believe, upon economic conditions after the war," he said.

He doesn't think the outlook is as black "as some people picture it." He scoffed at views expressed by some persons that returning soldiers might be potential criminals because they had been taught to kill.

"When the war is over the great bulk of returning servicemen and women will be good citizens—those who have decent instincts." Mr. Hoover said. "Those inclined to lawless activity will be more proficient in the art of handling guns and knives. But they will constitute a very small group."

He expressed alarm over mounting juvenile delinquency and criticized "impractical" social workers who "tend to minimize" the problem.

ENCLOSURE

94-8-95-150

New York Times
May 11, 1944
Page 5

LHN:FMB

94-8-95-151 Aug 15, 1944

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Manager
Washington Bureau
United Press Associations
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lyle:

I appreciated so much your kind letter of the 10th. People like you have made our job easier, and our progress in the past twenty years is not only a tribute to the sacrificial efforts of the men and women of the FBI but to the loyal support with the sympathetic understanding of friends like you.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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United Press Associations

INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

May 10, 1944

LYLE C. WILSON
GENERAL WASHINGTON MANAGER
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Dear John:

I wish for you and the Bureau on your 20th anniversary the same personal and organizational success that has marked the record so far, and that there may be many pleasant returns of this day for you. My opinion that the FBI is an ornament to the public service has not altered in any way except to become daily more emphatic. And for the Bureau's many courtesies to us during the past year, I'll take this opportunity to say thanks a lot.

Sincerely,

Lyle C. Wilson

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Lyle C Wilson
Washington Bur
United Press Assn
U. S. Nat'l Press Bldg
Wash D. C.

Mr Wilson RECORDED & INDEXED 5-15-44

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F B I
27 MAY 18 1944

United Press Association

MAJ:RHR

SAC, Charlotte

November 22, 1944

94-8-95-152

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

JOANNE EDSON, Reporter, United Press, Charlotte, North Carolina; Request for Feature Story on May Act

Reference is made to your memorandum of November 17, 1944, captioned as above. It will be satisfactory for your office to cooperate with Miss Edson in connection with her article and for your assistance in this regard, a background memorandum will be prepared at the Bureau and forwarded to you in the near future.

Nov 22 4 10 PM '44
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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78 DEC 12 1944

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 17, 1944

FROM : SAC, Charlotte

SUBJECT: JOANNE EDSON, Reporter, United Press, Charlotte, North Carolina; Request for Feature Story on May Act

ECK:hmk RESEARCH

A request has been received from Miss JOANNE EDSON, who is connected with the United Press in Charlotte, North Carolina, for information concerning the Bureau's work in enforcing the May Act. Miss EDSON would like to write a feature story, which if accepted by her superiors, would be included in a publication distributed by the United Press as feature material to newspapers. If the story had primarily a North Carolina interest, it would be furnished by the United Press only to papers in this State. If, however, it had a more national interest, it would be distributed on a national scale.

Miss EDSON is interested in an over-all picture of the Bureau's work with the emphasis on our enforcement of the Act in the area surrounding Fort Bragg, North Carolina. She would like information concerning the number of cases in this area, as well as throughout the country, interesting case write-ups without using the names of the various subjects, data concerning the history and background of the Act, and also any information available as to the effectiveness of the Bureau's work in this field with regard to a lowering of venereal disease rates in the Army.

It was explained to Miss EDSON by Assistant Special Agent in Charge LEONARD R. WEBER that there are many features connected with our work in enforcing this Act which could not be published. For example, it was explained that many statistics concerning the lowering of venereal disease rates would in all probability have to include a discussion of the number of Army personnel at a particular camp, which would be a confidential matter. Miss EDSON understands that this may not be a propitious time for the release of such an article, and of course, will be governed by the Bureau's wishes in this regard.

In this regard, no effort has been made to prepare an article concerning the May Act by Miss EDSON pending the Bureau's decision as to whether or not it will be possible to furnish her with memorandum of this material. It is requested that the Bureau advise this office in this regard. If agreeable with the Bureau, the memorandum could be prepared in this office and submitted to the Bureau for approval before being furnished to Miss EDSON. In this event, the Bureau would have to furnish this office with information concerning the history and background of the Act, nation-wide statistics and other information believed pertinent in addition to a general discussion of

94-8-95-152

November 26, 1944

the history and some interesting cases in this territory. On the other hand, it is suggested that the Bureau might wish to prepare the memorandum in Washington and forward it to this office for delivery to Miss EDSON. If the latter course is taken, it is suggested that a number of North Carolina cases occurring in the vicinity approximating Fort Bragg be included.

For the information of the Bureau, Miss EDSON has been very cooperative with this office and is deeply interested in writing not only news stories, but feature stores concerning our work. It will be recalled that a short time ago she was furnished information concerning the Selective Training and Service Act which she is presently using as the basis for a feature story. It is requested that the Bureau advise this office as soon as possible concerning this matter so that Miss EDSON can be notified.

GMM:et/aop

94-8-95-153

SAC, Charlotte

December 8, 1944

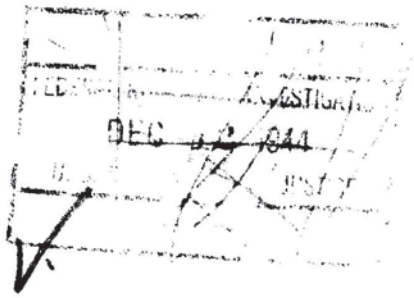
John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

JOANNE EDSON, Reporter, United Press, Charlotte, North Carolina; Request for Feature Story on May Act

Reference is made to my letter of November 22, 1944. Transmitted herewith is a background memorandum which you can make available to the above-captioned writer for use in preparation of an article on the May Act violations. If you wish to do so, you may give Miss Edson some additional local case material. Miss Edson should, of course, be invited to submit her article to the Bureau for view prior to publication in the interest of accuracy and authenticity.

Enclosure

Memo - Enforcement of the May Act



Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

1 DEC 20 1944

GMM:ET

December 8, 1944

MEMORANDUM

RE: ENFORCEMENT OF THE MAY ACT

For 34 years the Federal Bureau of Investigation has waged a nationwide war against commercialized vice and prostitution in the United States. Two years after the FBI came into existence, Congress passed the White Slave Traffic Act which went into effect on July 23, 1910. Since that time, thousands of panderers, prostitutes, procurers and pimps involved in the depraved business of prostitution have been arrested, convicted and punished.

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-153

DEC 12 1944

With enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act in 1940 and the mass mobilization of men for the Armed Services, a new era in the history of prostitution began. Every milittary establishment was looked upon as a golden opportunity for conquest by the white slavers and other merchants of vice. They lost no time in swarming to every available roadhouse, juke-joint, tourist court, cheap hotel and even resorted to trailers and taxicabs to ply their trade.

It has been estimated that among the 200,000 young men comprising the regular Army in 1939 only 1.4 per cent were suffering with syphilis and only 2.7 per cent were infected with gonorrhea. When the selectees who were found free of both diseases began to swell the ranks, the venereal disease ratio fell sharply. After the infiltration of commercial prostitution

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Tracy
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Carson
Harbo
Bumford
Jones
Mrs. Tamm
Gease
Gandy

began to make itself manifest, however, the ratio of those in the Armed Services reported to have veneral diseases then began to rise. By March, 1940, the syphilis rate was 11.3 per thousand and the gonorrhea rate had risen to 35.9 per cent per thousand. By June, 1941, with 2,000,000 men in the Army there were 40.3 men suffering from gonorrhea for every 1,000 in the Service.

To combat this rising tide of destructive disease, the May Act was passed by Congress and signed by the President on June 11, 1941. This bill authorized the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Navy to invoke the May Act in any area located within a reasonable distance of military and naval establishments where it was necessary to protect the "health and welfare" of the men in the Service. It gave the FBI jurisdiction over such areas to prohibit prostitution or the keeping of brothels and bawdy houses or the use of any vehicle, place or structure for immoral purposes.

A similar problem in World War I had given Congress a substantial precedent upon which to act in protecting the country's Armed Services in World War II. In 1917, General Pershing issued his famous Order Number 77 placing all houses of prostitution out of bounds in military areas and commanding officers to take vigorous action in providing proper treatment for soldiers already infected with venerealdisease. Supervisors, usually having the rank of captain, were located in

corps area headquarters. These officers organized local men and women to stimulate the activity of civilians and police in combatting prostitution in prohibited areas. "Fixed posts" were designated at appropriate locations and six civilian investigators were assigned to each post to work under cover and furnish any available information concerning prostitution and vice activities to local police. The War Department also had a group which went about lecturing to various organizations as an educational feature, pointing out the dangers of venereal diseases to both soldiers and civilians.

While the details of the May Act were being worked out in Congress, the House Committee on Military Affairs called a special conference attended by representatives of the War and Navy Departments, Federal Security Agency, Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. After passage of this Act, these representatives continued to confer as to the most effective steps to be taken in enforcing the statute. As a result of these conferences, the War Department has adopted the following procedure in determining when and where the May Act shall be invoked:

"Any post commander observing a rising venereal disease rate shall ask local authorities to clean up vice conditions in the surrounding area. If they fail to act, he shall report this fact to the corps area commander who in turn will request the Federal Security Administrator to conduct a survey.

If vice conditions are found to actually exist, these facts shall be made the basis of a report and local authorities will again be requested to clear up the area. If vigorous action is not taken within a reasonable time, the Army shall invoke the provisions of the May Act."

The first military post to come under the restrictions of the Act was Camp Forrest in Tennessee. Government action became necessary when the venereal disease rate among military personnel began rising rapidly. On May 20, 1942, the May Act was invoked, thereby making prostitution a Federal offense in 27 counties surrounding Camp Forrest.

Immediately thereafter a special squad of experienced FBI Agents was designated to assist those Agents already assigned to the Memphis and Knoxville Field Divisions of the FBI. It was soon apparent, however, that the threat of an FBI investigation had, in itself, produced a salutary effect. The vast majority of vice establishments throughout central Tennessee were promptly closed and almost overnight hundreds of prostitutes departed for points outside the restricted area.

In Nashville, Tennessee, the local police had made a concerted effort to clean up vice conditions but had met with only limited success. However, when it was announced in newspapers on May 20, 1942, that the May Act had been invoked there, the business of prostitution almost ceased to exist. Not only did the brothels and bawdy houses shut down but even the honky-

tanks and taverns usually frequented by prostitutes were found to be closed.

In some places, however, these violators carried on as usual. This was the case in Tullahoma and Shelbyville, Tennessee, where prostitution and its attendant vices were found to be openly flourishing following Army payday on June 1, 1942. A large squad of Special Agents of the FBI closed in simultaneously on 11 houses of prostitution and all inmates and operators were taken into custody for violation of the May Act. Among these, were many prostitutes, both Negro and white. Many of these houses of prostitution were steeped in filthy squaler, had no sanitary facilities and amounted to little more than jungle town shacks.

On July 31, 1942, the second order invoking the May Act occurred when prostitution fell under the Federal ban in 12 counties of North Carolina surrounding Fort Bragg. A particularly flourishing prostitution business was operating at Raleigh, Fayetteville and Lumberton, North Carolina. The aroused citizens, the military police and the local authorities all cooperated closely with the FBI in securing evidence and apprehending the persons responsible for these conditions.

In this case it was found that most of the prostitution was practiced by streetwalkers. The so-called mass arrest procedure utilized at Camp Forrest was not adaptable to conditions in the vicinity of Fort Bragg and arrangements were made with local law enforcement authorities to assist in apprehending all persons suspected of engaging in prostitution. They were then

questioned by Special Agents of the FBI and if sufficient evidence were available, charges were filed under the May Act.

It is interesting to note that among those so charged were 12 Indian prostitutes and one Indian madam. It was learned that they all had come from a small settlement of poverty-stricken Indians near Lumberton, North Carolina.

Typical of the work of the FBI under the May Act is the case of a taxi driver at Laurinburg, North Carolina, who augmented his legitimate earnings by acting as a steerer or procurer in arranging "dates" between military personnel at Fort Bragg and the casual promiscuous girls and professional prostitutes in the vicinity. He would seek out these women and make his automobile available for transportation of the girls and soldiers and even allowed his car to be used as the scene of immoral acts. For these services, he received a substantial percentage of the prostitute's fee for the date. As a result, he was convicted under the May Act on September 8, 1943, and was sentenced to one year in a Federal penitentiary, the maximum sentence.

During the investigation of this taxi driver, the FBI found that he had maneuvered a 15-year-old girl into prostitution through a promise of marriage. When taken into custody by the FBI, she was found to be venereally infected. She received a one-year sentence in a Federal reformatory where she would receive appropriate treatment and be given an opportunity to rehabilitate herself. In this, as in numerous other cases, it

was found that the prostitute came from a backwoods locality and was totally uneducated in the knowledge of prophylactic measures. Through their ignorance, they invariably become infected with venereal diseases and propagate them among military personnel. (#18-504)

As a result of May Act investigations in the vicinity of Columbia, Tennessee, the FBI developed considerable information reflecting that a roadhouse located a few miles out from the town constituted one of the principal centers of operations for prostitutes in that area. It was operated as a combination dance hall and restaurant but located on the same property were a number of cabins which were rented out to soldiers and casual women at exorbitant fees. The FBI developed substantial proof as to these activities in violation of the May Act and as a result the proprietor of this tavern was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in the Middle District of Tennessee and was convicted. He received a $150 fine. (Case of [redacted] b6 b7C

During the course of the May Act investigations at Columbia, Tennessee, the FBI also ascertained that various members of the Armed Services assigned at Camp Forrest had contracted venereal infections from prostitutes operating at a certain hotel. Several of these prostitutes already had been convicted for violation of the May Act and had been given sentences in Federal institutions where proper treatment was available. The FBI found that the operators of the hotel received

fees from the prostitutes who utilized the hotel as a place of assignation. The two proprietors were convicted for violation of the May Act, one receiving a sentence of 18 months' imprisonment and a $350 fine and the other being ordered to serve three months' incarceration. (Case of [redacted] et al) b6 b7C

In the investigation of these and similar cases, experience has clearly shown the changing aspects of wartime prostitution as compared with vice conditions in peacetime. The professional prostitute and white slave procurer of the prewar years are now hard-pressed by the competition of amateurs. Fascinated by the lure of easy money and dates, many girls who formerly led drab existences as domestic servants, waitresses, farmhands and the like found themselves attracted to juke-joints and taverns adjoining nearby Army camps. Few of these girls originally intended to become professional prostitutes but indulged in illegitimate relations merely as a frolic or haphazard quest for excitement. However, after learning of the material advantages available to girls of indiscriminate tastes, many of them launched into a career of commercialized vice.

Another frequently occurring spectacle observed by the FBI is that of the casual semiprofessional "victory girl." These girls are usually very young, often not more than 13 or 14. Since they are passing through the so-called "boy crazy" period of adolescence and are motivated sometimes by a perverted conception of patriotism and loyalty to the men in

the Service, girls make themselves freely available for illicit relations. Monetary considerations are of little or no importance to them. In some areas, the promiscuous gratuities of these "victory girls" have practically driven the professional prostitutes out of business. The United States Public Health Service reports that as a result of this wartime trend there is an alarming increase in the number of girls 12 to 14 years of age who are suffering from venereal disease.

It is pertinent to note that the necessity for such sweeping legislation as the May Act is borne out by the fact that the vast majority of girls and women taken into custody by the FBI and local police in vice raids have been found after medical examination to be infected with one or more social diseases. A striking example of the wholesome effect of the May Act is to be found in the case of Camp Forrest where the venereal disease rate was 62 per thousand prior to the passage of the Act, but by August, 1942, even though there had been a considerable increase in personnel, the cases of venereal diseases dropped to 36 per thousand.

Enforcement of the May Act has been founded from the very beginning on cooperation between Federal and local agencies. In order to stimulate interest in the purpose of the Act and coordinate a program for its enforcement, the FBI called a special series of nationwide conferences with police officers representing agencies from every section of the

country. All aspects of this threat to the health and welfare of soldiers and civilians alike were studied and discussed. In meeting the challenge of prostitution, law enforcement in the United States has been united as never before.

Since passage of the May Act, the FBI has investigated 1,535 cases and these have resulted in 1,227 convictions. During the fiscal years 1943 and 1944, the convictions totaled 553 and 405, respectively. Already during the first four months of the 1945 fiscal year, there have been 269 convictions under the May Act.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:HBM

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: December 15, 1944

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: [illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. J.
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

By reference from Miss Gandy I talked to Art deGreve of the UP. The UP is now getting a feature up setting forth the answers of the important leaders in government to either one of the two following questions:

1. What do you hope to do with the New Year?

2. What do you hope will happen to you?

DeGreve wanted a statement in the vicinity of sixty words from the Director. Such a statement is attached, which I will hand him if approved.

Attachment

RECORDED INDEXED

ENC 1630

Malcolmson ok. malcolmson should approve 12/15

58 JAN 5 1945

12/16

STATEMENT OF J. EDGAR HOOVER

What do you hope to do with the New Year?

To keep America secure and free from the destruction of saboteurs, ~~and~~ spies and protect the American home is the fervent hope of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The fact that enemies within our gates have been conquered does not justify relaxing our guard. We can expect brazen, unsuspected counter-attacks by our enemies. Constant vigilance and unity are the order of the day if we are to be victorious in 1945.

and
subverters

94-[illegible]-17

[illegible]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 9/24/57

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

At 12:37 p.m. today, Jack Carley of the Memphis Commercial Appeal advised that a story written by Bryce Miller of United Press, which essentially is a round-up this morning on the Little Rock situation, has one paragraph which just about contradicts the Director's statement of last week regarding the Bureau's performing police functions. Carley stated the item reads that FBI agents working with city police last night broke up a caravan of night riders who had come into the south end of town and who were congregating near the Central High School.

It also indicates that FBI agents swarmed over Little Rock during the night along with local police and searched a carload of night riders. The paragraph has a head "FBI Aids in Patrolling Troubled Little Rock." Carley stated he, of course, wasn't using it but he wanted to call it to our attention as this reference was certainly not in accordance with the Director's statement earlier last week. Carley does not know whether the item moved out of Little Rock, but suspects it is from the Memphis office of United Press.

JJM:hpf
(4)

It came from Little Rock as per Wash Daily News 9/24

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Rosen

We are not responsible for "wild" stories by reporters.

ENCLOSURE
newspaper clipping

NOT RECORDED
46 OCT 14 1957

OCT 11 1957
CRIME REC.

63 OCT 15 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

2 Etals copies
1 Photographic sheet marked "E"
Encl. Form letter 94-8-95-121

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

REGISTERED MAIL
4993

DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUR
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JU

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

VIA CLIPPER

94-8-95-121

OF INVESTIGATION,
E, WASHINGTON, D. C.

930987

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

REGISTERED MAIL

94- HQ-8-95
Serial 121
94-HQ-8-95-E121
EBF
930987

[illegible]

[illegible]
May 14, 19[illegible]

Dear Allen;

Despite some misleading reports, [illegible] for a battle of the century [illegible] Stinson over the question of what [illegible] trial of the eight saboteurs. [illegible] current Gen Davis tirade to [illegible] victories. Davis went into his job [illegible] can't be destroyed. Since Stinson [illegible] attachment to Davis, as he plainly [illegible] press conference question as to whether Davis had [illegible] communiques, the Secretary nevertheless [illegible] to be eminently fair in his dealings concerning the trial. We are of the first White House-Davis plan to permit accredited War Department correspondents of the three press associations to sit in at the proceedings, under an agreement to report only that portion of the trial which could be placed on the record without endangering national security. Stinson felt, as did the White House and Davis, that the three press service men could be trusted as well as any of the commissioners to treat in utmost confidence that which they were forbidden to report. The fly in the ointment, however, it developed was J. Edgar Hoover.

Hoover, who had laid out vainly for a public civil trial of the saboteurs in which the FBI could be richly glorified, suddenly crawled back to his old challenging corner and contended that the operations of his whole

might be jeopardized if outsiders were permitted to hear the full story of the chase and capture of the saboteurs. He did not explain, it was said, how these operations would not be endangered at a civil trial, in open court. An experienced bureaucrat, Hoover was able to bring some weighty support into line, presumably Gen. McCoy among others. Neither the White House nor Davis considered the issue sufficiently great in the light other war developments to warrant a full-fledged showdown. But Davis is known to feel that a great disservice has been done him by the many speculative stories on the possibility that he would resign. He took his information-pact with the full knowledge that two strikes had been called on him, and he intends to stick it out as long as the President wants him to. Some of his friends are of the opinion that he would do more good if he were back at his 3:93 PM spot on Columbia pitching curves at Washington and Berlin nations, but he is satisfied for the present to ride the WAI fro better or worse.

-0-

The fight between Donald M. Nelson and Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell is all that it's cracked up to be, and more. President Roosevelt undoubtedly will have to be the final arbiter on this one if the nation's economy and the war effort isn't to be impaired. Publicity-wise Somervell is a first-class campaigner, a fact which Nelson is only now finding out. But in realigning the WPB setup the other day he left his hands free to cope with the threat to his power, which already has begun to show signs of slipping slowly but surely. Some New Dealers have a sneaking liking for Somervell, probably largely because he was once such a good WPA administrator for New York, but even they hate the thought of having the Army controlling civilian economy by direct power instead of the indirect authority which they now have.

-1-

There is some influential talk about the possibility of Ed Flynn having to resign as national Democratic chairman. The belief is that Flynn will stay on until after the fall elections but that his resignation will be expected shortly thereafter. For Mr. Roosevelt or other party members, to insist upon his resignation now would be to paint him and the party, incidentally, blacker than the Republicans will over the paving block transaction which got him so much unfavorable publicity. The Democrats are still sticking to their prediction, supported by the Gallup Poll, that they'll win at least ten moreseats in the House.

-0-

The prevalent belief in Congressional political circles is that young Henry Cabot Lodge will win re-election hands down in Massachusetts despite Presidential support of Democratic Rep. Joseph E. Casey of Clinton -- also the home town of Sen. David I. Walsh. Casey has the proper religious and political background, and it might win him the election any other time, but the prevalent view here is that Lodge's brief Army service in this country and in Libya is going to swing a lot of votes his way that normally would have gone to Casey. Lodge is vulnerable, however, and if Casey waged the right kind of campaign he might be able to eke out a slender victory.

-)-

Mr. Roosevelt has not his relish for jokes about himself. Recently, during a busy war day, he relaxed long enough with one caller to relate this story which had been told him. Since to tell the story in print would be to betray the caller, this should be kept off the record.

Upon hearing a nervous knock at the Pearly Gates, St. Peter peered out and saw a nondescript little man who introduced himself by saying he

had been a psychoanalyst during his living days. St. Peter welcomed him heartily, saying that he was just the man he needed to cope with one angel who thought she was Cleopatra and another heavenly customer who believed he was Napoleon, although everyone knew Napoleon had gone reside someplace else for infinity. For the ensuing six months the little psychoanalyst was busy night and day with incredible cases for such a place as Heaven. Finally, one day he appeared before St. Peter, with a wild look in his eye, and his face very haggard. "For six months", he said, "I have worked day and night in this place, without rest, with hardly enough food to keep me together. But today was the final straw. While I was wandering around, who should I bump into but God -- and do you know what? -- He thinks He is President Roosevelt."

-)-

To cope with the tremendous depths to which the modern submarines can now dive, Congressional sources say, Naval technicians are converting our standard depth charges to work effectively at lower levels. These same Congressional sources say that the modern German submarine can crash-dive at a speed unthought of two years ago and one which still makes our own naval experts shake their heads in disbelief although they know it to be true. According to the reports heard on Capitol Hill, it is no difficult task to adjust our standard depth charges to the new requirements.

O-)-(-O

A revealing view of how Mexicans really feel now was caught in a mild little incident that occured in a capital movie theatre the other night. The picture was Michele Morgan in "Joan of Paris". In one scene Nazi soldiers stalk through a French schoolroom to shoot the teacher, who is spying for the British. While this is going on a schoolboy leaps from his seat and leads the class in the Marseillaise. The Mexican audience couldn't contain itself. It burst into round after round of lusty applause.

----30----

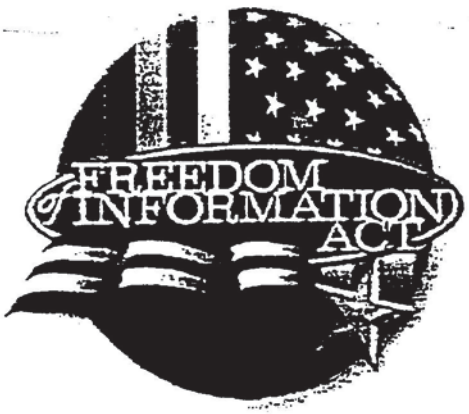
44-8-42-1881

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT United Press International

FILE NUMBER 94-8-95

SECTION NUMBER 3



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CC-247

LBN:aml

January 10, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

For record purposes, in response to an inquiry from Art Sherreve of United Press, I told him this morning that the FBI was not investigating the cigarette shortage.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

RECORDED
INDEXED
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94-8-95-155

JAN 15 1945

56 JAN 19 1945

EX-7

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

CC-247

LBN:aml

February 5, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

The United Press called late last evening and requested information as to how they could get in touch with the Director immediately. They wanted to secure from him a statement similar to that used by Bus~~h~~am in the story that he put out, based upon an interview with the Director Saturday.

I told the UP that the Director was not available. They stated that they would probably try to contact him today. Unless we hear further, I do not see that there is any action that we should take.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

I have nothing to add to what I told A.P. These news services remind me of the newsreels. One gets an idea & develops it & then the next rush up like sheep to repeat.

D.

RECORDED 94-8-95-156
INDEXED 21 FEB 13 1945

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FEB 14 1945

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY. TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

LBN:HBM

February 22, 1945

Mr. Jack Cuddy
United Press Association
220 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Cuddy:

Your column of February 7, 1945, has just now reached my desk, and I did want to tell you I deeply appreciated your kindly references to me and your mentioning of my name as a possible successor to the late Judge Landis.

As much as I appreciate your kind comments, however, I have no intention of leaving my present position in the midst of a war. The responsibility placed on the FBI by the President, Congress and the Armed Forces is of a nature which for practical purposes makes the Bureau an integral part of the armed services, and thus I feel it my duty to remain with the loyal men and women of the FBI, who are doing their utmost to maintain the internal security of our nation.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

cc - Mr. Jones

RECORDED & INDEXED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
MAR 23 1945 P.M.
FBI

76 MAR 25 1945

MAR 16 1945

JUSTICE

GAMBLING OUT OF BASEBALL

FBI Chief Edgar J. Hoover Called Best Man for Commissioner's Post

By JACK CUDDY
United Press Staff Correspondent

New York (UP)—J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F. B. I., stands out today as a logical candidate for the high commissioner's office in baseball because, in addition to other qualifications, he is best equipped to combat gambling—to keep the sport clean.

A man who can crack down with "the big stick" is needed now in the commissioner's office—needed more than at any time since the wave of gambling that followed the first World War resulted in the Black Sox scandal and the appointment of the late Kenesaw M. Landis to the job in 1920.

Landis Kept Sport Clean

Landis kept the sport clean as a whistle. Even his severest critits never challenged that. But the old judge died last Nov. 25—shortly before the sports world was smacked on the nose by the realization that professional and amateur athletics are now menaced by the greatest gambling surge in the nation's history. This tremendous wave of wagering is a by-product of the prosperity accompanying World War No. 2. It was reflected in the staggering total of $1,126,308,645 bet at U. S. race tracks during 1944.

The recent Brooklyn college basketball scandal, in which five players admitted having conspired with gamblers to "throw" a game for money, jolted the sports world into quick realization that the menace from crooked gamblers had passed the rumor stage. Now the various sports are taking steps to protect themselves. College officials and basketball promoters are vigilantly trying to keep gamblers away from games and particularly away from the players. Chairman Eddie Eagan of the New York Boxing Commission has requested Promotor Mike Jacobs to keep Madison Square Garden's lobby clear of all lotteries. The International Baseball League decided to refrain from issuing the names of probable pitchers during the '45 season; the American League will do likewise, and the National League probably will.

FBI Chief For Commissioner

However these preventive measures are but minor gestures, compared to the warning smash that could be dealt gambling on sports by the election of J. Edgar Hoover as commissioner of our national pastime. He could keep baseball clean by dusting the gamblers out with a blackjack. He's a guy who fights fire with fire—using lethal as well as legal weapons, as Dillinger, Machine-Gun Kelly, Pretty Boy Floyd, Alvin Karpis and the Nazi saboteurs found out. His election would not only warn gamblers and players that the game must be kept clean; but it would bring new assurance to the public that, despite the death of Landis, the club owners were determined that baseball should continue as an honest, forthright entertainment.

It is important that organized baseball maintain this inviolable status, because the diamond game is the keystone of our entire sports structure, as far as public confidence is concerned.

Seems A Natural For Job

Fifty-year-old Hoover, after directing the FBI for 21 years, certainly could wield the big stick. Moreover, he seems to have all the other qualiifications needed for the commissioner's job. He has proved an efficient executive—a great organizer. He is legal-trained; and it was he who insisted that all FBI agents have legal training. Moreover, he is an ardent sports fan—baseball, football and boxing.

Whether Hoover wants the job, or whether he would be available for the position in wartime, we do not know. The salary of $50,000 and the sports' associations might tempt him. Buti f he'll take te post, the club owners should grab him in a hurry; particularly now that there seems no chance of electing anyone connected with the game.

THE NEWS of the
Tonawandas
North Tonawanda, N. Y.
February 7, 1945

94-8-95-157
Bureau

5-2-45

MEMORANDUM

Re: Theft of Government-Owned Firearms and Ammunition

A general summary of the thefts of Government-owned firearms and ammunition from National Guard Armories and other institutions from January 1, 1933 to December 31, 1944, and including both Federal and state court statistics reflects the following:

1,326 robberies, burglaries and thefts occurred; 4,391 firearms were stolen; 2,241 firearms were recovered; 2,852,104 rounds of ammunition stolen; and 814,014 rounds of ammunition recovered. As a result of investigations conducted on the basis of these crimes, 698 convictions were obtained, and 176 acquittals and dismissals resulted.

It might further be noted that 195 similar robberies, burglaries and thefts occurred during the first six months of 1945 as compared to the similar period in the fiscal year of 1944. Again, 319 firearms were taken in the first six months of 1945 as compared to 118 in the prior year. In addition to this 1,853,762 rounds of firearms were stolen in the first half of the fiscal year of 1945 as compared to 104,715 in the first half of 1944. Convictions likewise have risen, 112 being effected in 1945 as compared to 41 in the same period of 1944. Some typical thefts of Government-owned firearms are listed below:

On the night of February 1, 1933, George L. Franklin and Jesse C. Woolverton broke into the Texas National Guard

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

57 MAY 27 1945

Armory located at Bassett and Dallas Streets, El Paso, Texas, and stole 75 .45 caliber automatic pistols, 4 Browning water-cooled machine guns, 145 automatic pistol magazines and 4 machine gun belt fillings, among other material. A few months later they were arrested and charged with a murder which resulted from the holdup of a grocery store in that locality.

On March 27, 1933, the National Guard Armory at Wagoner, Oklahoma, was burglarized during the night. Four Army rifles, 4 automatic rifles, 11 pistols, 22 magazines loaded for automatic rifles, 2,000 rounds of .30 caliber ammunition, 8 pistol belts and holsters with 8 magazine pouches and 16 clips were taken among other equipment.

Some time between 11:30 p.m., April 4, 1933, and 8:00 a.m., April 5, 1933, the National Guard Armory at Wagoner was again burglarized. This time one automatic rifle and two Colt automatic pistols were taken. Some of this loot was found in the possession of Clarence and Otis Eno and Jim White when they were arrested by police officers at Tulsa, Oklahoma, on January 30, 1934, on the charge of robbing a bank at Wellington, Kansas, five days prior to that time.

On July 19, 1933, near Platte City, Missouri, the Barrow brothers, Melvin and Clyde, and their wives were approached by a group of officers who were driving an armored car. The Barrow brothers were already known to have killed three police officers during 1933 and therefore they were approached with caution. In the resulting gun battle Melvin or

"Buck" Barrow was wounded by a shot striking him above the right eye. The Barrow brothers and their wives escaped, however, inasmuch as three of the officers were wounded in the battle. The armored car was riddled with bullets fired by the bandits from Browning machine guns as well as a large number of .45 caliber Colt automatic pistols.

At daybreak on July 24, 1933, this group was overtaken at Dexter, Iowa, and failing to submit to surrender again engaged in a gun battle with local police officers. In this battle "Buck" Barrow and his wife Blanche were captured. Clyde Barrow and his wife, however, escaped only to be killed on May 23, 1934, as they resisted arrest on a highway near Sailes, Louisiana.

After the gun battle at Dexter, Iowa, police officers discovered that the Barrows abandoned an arsenal of 35 .45 Colt automatic pistols and 4 Browning automatic rifles which were known to have been stolen from Company L, 128th Infantry, Illinois National Guard and from Company A, 180th Infantry, Oklahoma National Guard.

It might be noted that Raymond Hamilton, an associate of Barrow who was liberated from the Eastham State Prison Farm at Weldon, Texas, by Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker on January 16, 1934, together with five other prisoners, was also active in the burglarizing of National Guard Armories. An associate of his advised that on January 17, 1935, Hamilton entered the National

Guard Armory at Chickasha, Oklahoma, at 1:30 a.m., and stole two machine guns and a tripod.

On February 19, 1934, Raymond Hamilton together with Clyde Barrow and other members of that gang are reputed to have entered the National Guard Armory at Ranger, Texas, where they took 4 Army Browning rifles and 13 .45 caliber automatic pistols.

The following are some typical thefts of firearms which have occurred and which have not been tied in with any particular gang of hoodlums:

During the night of July 2, 1935, the National Guard Armory at Etowah, Tennessee, was entered and four .30 caliber Browning automatic rifles were taken.

On the night of September 29, 1939, Ralph Atkinson, then twenty-two years of age, entered the National Guard Armory at Greensburg, Indiana, after obtaining the details of the building layout from a member of the National Guard. He stole a .45 caliber automatic pistol and a German Luger pistol.

Some time between October 27 and October 30, 1939, the National Guard Armory at Oakland, California, connected with the Oakland High School was burglarized. One Browning automatic rifle and 4 .22 caliber Springfield rifles were stolen, together with 800 rounds of .22 caliber ammunition and 120 rounds of .30 caliber ammunition.

On the night of May 30-31, 1944, the California State Guard Armory located in the high school stadium at Santa

Barbara, California, was entered and one Thompson Sub-machine Gun and 6 ammunition clips for this weapon were stolen, together with 1,010 rounds of .45 caliber and 2,300 rounds of .22 caliber long rifle ammunition.

EXTRA COPY NOT RECORDED

JUNE 2, 1945

SAC, CHICAGO

RE FEATURE STORY DESIRED BY UNITED PRESS. FOLLOWING MAJOR KIDNAPINGS OCCURRED IN NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR: ARTHUR E. BARKER ET AL; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER VICTIM. REFER TO INTERESTING CASE SEVEN DASH FIVE SEVEN SIX FOR DETAILS. JAMES FREDERICK KIRKPATRICK, WAS; R. E. WILLIAMS, WAS; LARRY KERRIGAN, WAS; WILLIAM F. GETTLE VICTIM. NO RANSOM PAID. LOCAL POLICE AND FBI COOPERATED IN CASE. THREE SUBJECTS SENTENCED LIFE IMPRISONMENT AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, MAY FIFTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR, AND ON JUNE ONE, NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR, SENTENCED THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS EACH FEDERAL COURT UNDER CHARGE "USING MAILS TO EXTORT RANSOM." THOMAS H. ROBINSON, WAS; MRS. ALICE SPEED STOLL VICTIM. REFER TO INTERESTING CASE SEVEN DASH ONE ONE TWO EIGHT. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS INCLUDE NEW TRIAL GIVEN ROBINSON AND IMPOSITION OF DEATH PENALTY. AFFIRMED BY SUPREME COURT AND PETITION FOR REHEARING DENIED. PETITION FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY DENIED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN MAY TEN, NINETEEN FORTY-FIVE. DATE OF EXECUTION ~~NOT YET SET~~ JUNE EIGHTH. OTHER KIDNAPINGS NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR: ARTHUR GOOCH HANGED JUNE NINETEEN, NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX; AMBROSE NIX KILLED RESISTING ARREST; R. N. BAKER AND H. R. MARKS VICTIMS RELEASED WITHOUT RANSOM. OCCURRED NOVEMBER TWENTY-SIX, NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR. MARTIN RALPH MERCER AND JAMES ROBERT LARKIN EACH SENTENCED TEN YEARS FOR KIDNAPPING MINARD CLAMPITT JULY ONE, NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR, RENO, NEVADA. NO RANSOM. VICTIM ESCAPED. MAYNARD BAKER AND GLEN COCKRAN SENTENCED ELEVEN YEARS EACH AND JOE BRINNICK AND J. F. SIMPSON SENTENCED FOUR YEARS EACH FOR KIDNAPING JAMES COSTIN, DENVER, MARCH ONE, NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR. NO RANSOM. R. DELL HUDSON AND DOROTHY HUDSON SENTENCED FIVE YEARS EACH FOR KIDNAPING LOIS M. EDEN, DECEMBER NINETEENTH, NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR, MC ALESTER, OKLAHOMA. NO RANSOM. TIM BIBB TWO YEARS' SENTENCE SUSPENDED, GIVEN TWO YEARS' PROBATION FOR KIDNAPING THERESA JACKSON AT MEMPHIS, OCTOBER TWENTY-EIGHT, NINETEEN

8-95-159

EX-8

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIRTY-FOUR. NO RANSOM. RAYMOND HAMILTON ELECTROCUTED AND CLARENCE CLYDE CLAY SENTENCED FORTY YEARS FOR KIDNAPPING WILLIAM LANE OCTOBER TWENTY-FOUR, NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR, AT HALF WAY, MISSOURI. NO RANSOM. RUFE PERSFUL SENTENCED TWENTY YEARS; RILEY OLIVER GUNN SENTENCED FIFTEEN YEARS; DEWEY KENT KILLED; M. C. LENDERMAN AND JACK ADAMS VICTIMS, KIDNAPPED SEPTEMBER THIRTY, AT JONESBORO, ARKANSAS. NO RANSOM. ANGUS AND MARGARET STACKHOUSE SENTENCED ONE YEAR EACH. PATRICIA LUCIANO JANUARY NINE, NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR. NO RANSOM. JOE WILLIAMS SENTENCES SEVEN YEARS; HAROLD WEEKS FIVE YEARS; MIKE BONDI TEN YEARS; JOHN DOE CARDOOMIS TEN YEARS FOR KIDNAPPING LOLA PARKS DECEMBER SEVENTEEN, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. NO RANSOM. SALVATORE MANCUSO SENTENCED FORTY YEARS; MRS. NELLIE MANCUSO THREE AND ONE HALF YEARS; IGNAZIO B. FUSARI THREE YEARS; JOSEPH MESSANA TEN YEARS FOR KIDNAPPING GULILLIAUME ROZEN, OCTOBER SECOND, NEW YORK CITY. NO RANSOM. THEODORE COLE SENTENCED FIFTY YEARS. J. A. RUTHERFORD VICTIM, KIDNAPPED DECEMBER FIVE, CUSHING, OKLAHOMA. NO RANSOM. GEORGE WILLIAM MCDONALD SENTENCED TWELVE YEARS FOR KIDNAPPING ROBERT BERNARD WALSH JANUARY SECOND, OMAHA, NEBRASKA. NO RANSOM. MARTIN E. FARRELL, DEATH; ROE WILLEY, DEATH; ROBERT ECKERT, LIFE; JOSEPH COFFEY EIGHT YEARS, FOUR YEARS SUSPENDED; ROBERT MAIS EXECUTED FOR PREVIOUS MURDER CONVICTION; WALTER LEGURENZA EXECUTED FOR PREVIOUS MURDER CONVICTION; WILLIAM WEISS VICTIM MURDERED NOVEMBER SIX, NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR. RANSOM TOTALING EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS PAID. ALLEN SIEGAL SENTENCED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS; ARTHUR SWAY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS; RUDY PISANI TWENTY-FIVE YEARS; HARRY WELCH VICTIM KIDNAPPED JUNE FOURTEEN, CHICAGO. NO RANSOM. ALBERT ALLISON AND GUY ALLEN FIVE YEARS' PROBATION EACH FOR KIDNAPPING T. M. WHITE DECEMBER TWENTY-EIGHT, COCHRAN, GEORGIA. SUBJECTS RETURNED TO GEORGIA CHAIN GANG TO COMPLETE UNEXPIRED SENTENCES RANGING FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY YEARS. DALE HUGHES AND GUS ORR FIVE YEARS(PROBATION FOR KIDNAPPING EDWARD CURRY BARTON, OCTOBER FIFTEEN. NO RANSOM. INTERESTING CASE WRITE-UPS ON JOE WILLIAMS, AMBROSE NIX, SALVATORE MANCUSO, RUFE PERSFUL AND ROBERT HOWARD MAIS.

HOOVER

6/2 Drayton phoned requesting - 2 - 9:15 PM
this for United Press
VBorgum

PAGE TWELVE

NO RANSOM. THEODORE COLE SENTENCED FIFTY YEARS, J. A. LUTHERFORD VICTIM, KIDNAPED DECEMBER FIVE, CUSHING OKLAHOMA. NO RANSOM. GEORGE WILLIAM ~~MXXX~~ MCDONALD SENTENCED TWELVE YEARS FOR KIDNAPPING ROBERT BERNARD WALSH JANUARY SECOND, OMAHA, NEBRASKA. NO RANSOM. MARTIN E. FARRELL, DEATH, ROE WILLEY, DEATH, ROBERT ECKERT, LIFE, JOSEPH COFFEY ~~EIGHT YEARS, FOUR YEARS SUSPENDED, ROBERT MAIS EXECUTED FOR PREVIOUS~~ corrected by my
~~EBERT MAASS, EXECUTED, DEATH SUSPENDED,~~
MURDER CONVICTION, WALTER LEGURENZA EXECUTED FOR PREVIOUS MURDER CONVICTION, WILLIAM WEISS, VICTIM MURDERED NOVEMBER SIX, NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR. RANSOM TOTALING EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS PAID. ALLEN SIEGAL SENTENCED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, ~~ARTHUR SWAY TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, RUDY PISANI TWENTY-FIVE YEARS~~ corrected by my HARRY WELCH MICTIM KIDNAPED JUNE FOURTEEN, CHICAGO. NO RANSOM. ALBERT ALLISON AND GUY ALLEN FIVE YEARS-PROBATION EACH FOR KIDNAPING T. M. WHITE DECEMBER TWENTY-EIGHT, COCHRAN, GEORGIA. SUBJECTS RETURNED TO GEORGIA CHAIN GANG TO COMPLETE UNEXPIRED SENTENCES RANGING FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY YEARS. DALE HUGHES AND GUS ORR

FIVE YEARS- PROBATION FOR KIDNAPING EDWARD CURRY BARTON, OCTOBER FIFTEEN. NO RANSOM. INTERESTING CASE WRITE-UPS ON JOE WILLIAMS, AMBROSE NIX, SALVATORE MANCUSO, RUFE PERSFUL AND ROBERT HOWARD MAIS.
HOOVER
ECORRECTIONS PG ONE TWELVTH LINE SNINTH WORD SHLD BE DEATH
PAGE 1 THE THIRTEENTH LINE LAST OWORD SHLD BE PETITION
PAGE THREE PLS INSERT THE SIXTH LINE WHICH SHLD READ
EIGHT YEARS, FOUR YEARS SUSPENDED , ROBERT MAIS EXECUTED FOR PREVIOUS
PLS CORRECT THX
END
OK FBI CG CW

ENCLOSURE

94-8-95-160

94-8-95-160

94-8-95-160

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JJM:HBM

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: June 6, 1945

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Mr. McGuire personally took Mr. Lyle Wilson to the Photo Lab, where the required photographs were taken. They are being developed tonight. We will enclose them with the attached letter and have them delivered by special messenger to Mr. Wilson not later than 9 a.m. tomorrow morning.

Attachment

Lyle Wilson-photographs

attached
ENCL

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-160
FBI
36 JUN 11 1945

62 JUN 25 1945

JJM:HBM

June 6, 1945

INDEXED 94-1-95-161

EX-8

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Manager
United Press Association
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Mr. J. J. McGuire advised me of the predicament you were in today relative to obtaining passport photographs, and I am delighted you called on us as we were very happy to be of assistance. The pictures you require are enclosed.

I trust that when you are in London if we can be of any service you will not hesitate to call upon my personal representative, Mr. John Cimperman, at the American Embassy, as explained to you by Mr. McGuire.

With all good wishes for a most successful trip, I am

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64 JJM:c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : Mr. Nichols

DATE: June 7, 1945

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

I thought you might like to know that Lyle Wilson phoned Mr. McGuire this morning stating he received the photographs and he was most grateful - adding that he would drop a note to the Director. He also offered congratulations on the Bureau's handling of the Jaffe case.

United Press Association

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-75-141

FBI

36 JUN 11 1945

EX-44

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

LYLE C. WILSON
GENERAL WASHINGTON MANAGER
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Knoch
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

June 7, 1945

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am more than grateful for the kindness of the Bureau in lifting me over my passport picture hurdle yesterday. Your courtesy and Mr. McGuire's were typical of many extended to us over a great many years. You may be sure that I appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,

Lyle C. Wilson

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-162

58

57 JUL 13 1945

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JJM:mjm

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 17, 1945

FROM : Mr. Nichols

56270

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Charlotte Moulton of the United Press phoned Mr. McGuire this afternoon, stating that she understood a statement had been used by a Mr. Young, a representative of Curtiss-Wright in Cincinnati, in connection with the death of Arthur J. Sikora, who jumped, fell, or was pushed from the twentieth floor of the Palmer House today, in Chicago. Young's statement alleged that Sikora's death was due to the action of enemy agents, since he was carrying plans for B-29 engines from the Cincinnati plant to the Chicago plant.

I inquired on the background of this through Dick Cowell at Curtiss-Wright, who shortly thereafter had Mr. Jesse Sweetster call me back, at which time Mr. Sweetster stated that there was absolutely nothing to substantiate Young's statement; that Young was not a spokesman for the company; that the company regretted sincerely having had any mention made of the incident whatsoever; and that they were immediately issuing a public denial to the press. As a matter of fact, Sweetster stated that Sikora was a chief engineer in the Cincinnati plant and apparently had been out drinking and either fell or jumped to his death. He further indicated that the evening issue of the New York World Telegram carried Young's statement on the front page and it was becoming most embarrassing to the company, which necessitated their immediate action in making the denial.

EX-47 RECORDED INDEXED 94-8-95-163

Miss Moulton has been advised. Mr. Ladd has been informed, and stated he was talking to Drayton on another line and would tell him of the background.

CC Mr. E. A. Tamm; Mr. Ladd

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 7-17 1945

To:
- ✓ Director
- Mr. Edward Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Section
- Mrs. Skillman
- _____

56271

Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Glavin .....
Mr. Ladd .....
Mr. Nichols .....
Mr. Rosen .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Mr. Carson .....
Mr. Hendon .....
Mr. Jones .....
Mr. Nease .....
Miss Gandy .....

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MAJ:JW

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM : M. A. Jones

DATE: July 19, 1945

56269

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

SUBJECT:

On July 18, 1945, I received a call from Al Gregory of the United Press who read a letter written by J. G. Schnitzer, Chief, Leather Unit, Department of Commerce, to one H. B. McCoy with regard to the Marine whose body was found in a well in the vicinity of Quantico. Schnitzer indicated that a representative of the FBI had come to his Department with the shoes found in the well and that he was able to advise the label on the shoes, the size of the shoes, etc. Schnitzer stated that this was the first time that such a request had been received and he wanted McCoy to know of the successful examination which was made. Gregory indicated that he thought this would make a good story if the examination actually proved helpful in the investigation ~~that~~ led to the identification of the person whose remains were found in the well. Gregory stated that so far as he knew no publicity had been given to the identification of this unknown person.

After checking with the Laboratory, I advised Gregory that the only purpose of our going to the Department of Commerce with the shoes was to check on the trade mark so that we could get the name of the company which sold the shoes. I further advised that we already knew the size, etc. I pointed out to him that the Washington Star for July 10th carried a story indicating the tentative identification of the person as one Brad J. Ellison, this identification having been made from the initials in the ring. I further told him that the work on the shoes by the Department of Commerce did not figure in the identification and that no further action likely would be taken in checking this angle to any greater extent. Inasmuch as the Virginia State Police are still investigating the case, I furnished no further information to Gregory.

RECOMMENDATION:

No further action.

RECORDED, 94-8-95-164
INDEXED 222

EX-9

CRIM. DIV.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-1-3750-6

52 AUG 2 1945

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

Mr. Miss Eileen Nunley of
[redacted]d--phoned. United Press

Phone No.

Hour 11:10am Date Dec. 4, 19 45

Mr. [redacted]lson
Mr. [redacted] A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Pennington
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

REMARKS

When she was told that Mr. Hoover was out of the office and his return indefinite, she consented to speak with an assistant. After checking, the call was transferred to SA Werner.

11:38am
Mr. Werner advises that she wanted to know about the Atom Bomb story that was printed in the Journal American and whether Mr. Hoover had discussed it with the Attorney General. Mr. Nichols will call her back and tell her there is no comment.

No comment 94-8-95-165

iec

RECORDED & INDEXED

DEC 1945

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

U.P. Offers $5,000 for Fake Flash

FBI and FCC Start Investigation at Once

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (UP). Hugh Baillie, president of the United Press, tonight offered a reward of $5,000 for information leading to the identification and conviction of the person who transmitted a mysterious flash on United Press circuits saying that the Japanese had accepted the Allied surrender terms.

The flash was fed into the Southern wire system of the UP shortly after 9:30 p.m. (E.W.T.) and was killed two minutes later when it was found that it had not been transmitted by the UP's Washington Bureau.

FBI and FCC Called In

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Communications Commission were asked immediately by the UP to ascertain who could have cut in on the UP's wire system with the intent to disseminate false information.

The United Press in New York said that UP's Southern trunk wire, which operates through Washington, was broken suddenly shortly after 9:30 p.m. with a flash carrying a Washington dateline saying that Japan had surrendered.

Flash Quickly Killed

Two minutes later the flash was killed by the UP after it developed that it had not originated in its Washington bureau.

The White House immediately issued a denial that President Truman had announced a Jap surrender. This followed the UP's kill order by approximately an ho

SEP 4 1945

933

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
Date

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:mjm

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 2/13/46

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Charlotte Moulton has been covering the Department for the UP since early in the winter. Last December she complained that she had never met the Director. I told her that it was her fault, to come around and he would be glad to see her. She then got tied up on the Curley case, and on one occasion when we tried to locate her for the Director, she could not make it.

In connection with the 100 millionth set of fingerprints, I talked to her in detail on the work of the Identification Division. She expressed a desire to do a feature story, which is attached. I think this is an excellent opportunity for the Director to see the girl if at all possible and tell her that she has done an excellent job on the story. He need not spend any time with her other than to shake hands and say hello.

I would recommend, if it is consistent with his appointments, that the Director endeavor to see Miss Moulton tomorrow.

Attachment

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:hbm

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: February 18, 1946

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Charlotte Moulton of the UP called. She had a query that we were making some sort of investigation at the Louisiana State Penitentiary, at Angola, Louisiana. We had no record of such an investigation here. Accordingly, I called Miss Weeks, who advised that there was no investigation. Miss Moulton was advised.

94-8-95-167

62 - [redacted]

FEB 19 1946

[redacted] RECORDED

FEB 19 1946

FBI

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson	( )
Mr. E. A. Tamm	( )
Mr. Clegg	( )
Mr. Glavin	( )
Mr. Ladd	( )
Mr. Nichols	( )
Mr. Rosen	( )
Mr. Tracy	( )
Mr. Carson	( )
Mr. Gurnea	( )
Mr. Harbo	( )
Mr. Hendon	( )
Mr. Quinn Tamm	( )
Mr. Nease	( )
Miss Gandy	( )
	( )

See Me	( )
Note and Return	( )
For Your Recommendation	( )
What are the facts?	( )

Remarks:

Keep work in Charlotte
Muellen good job

Hennie 8/27/46 Rcvd.

February 25, 1946

Miss Charlotte C. Moulton
United Press Associations
714 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Moulton:

I want to express my appreciation for the manner in which you handled the recent article covering my remarks concerning war veterans. I noticed that it appeared in both the Friday and Saturday issues of the Washington Times-Herald and was gratified with the response I received by telephone calls and letters. As you know, I am particularly anxious that the public be "straightened out" in regard to the fallacious statements which have been made to the effect that the returning war veterans constitute a threat to the law and order of this country.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RDD:AEP(mp)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 15
FEB 26 1946 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
INDEXED

EX-16

EX-16

50 APR 1 1946

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Returning Veterans Are Not War Dogs And Shouldn't Be Treated as Such--Hoover

Not Responsible for Increase in Crime

By CHARLOTTE MOULTON
United Press

Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation yesterday objected to putting the GI "in the same class with an army dog which has to unlearn his war habits before he can safely be sent home to the women and children."

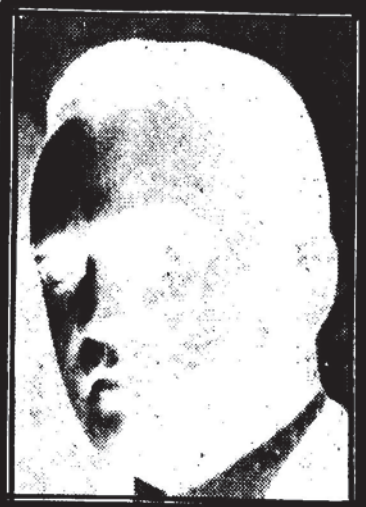
The nation's No. 1 G-man dismissed as "pure bunk" suggestions that the current increase in crime is attributable in any large degree to veterans of World War II.

"The fact that a man handled a gun a few years doesn't make him a killer the rest of his life," he said in an interview.

Hoover also defended the country's boys and girls. There has been, he agreed, a rise in the number of crimes committed by youngsters. But the name for it, he said, ought to be "adult delinquency" instead of "juvenile delinquency."

"The children aren't to blame," Hoover said. "Their wrong-doing stems from neglect.

"It is the idealing and enthusiasm of youth," he continued, "that has made this country great. It may take months and even years of hard work to lick the present increase in crime, but if the people get behind a long-range program we'll get results."



J. EDGAR HOOVER

Concerning the veteran, Hoover said there has been too much talk about the need for "reorganization" and "psychoanalyzing" him.

"Of course we will inherit some problems as the boys are discharged," he said, adding that some of the youths coming home from war "would have been been problems anyway."

"But by and large," Hoover said, "A GI is likely to be a better man when he comes home than when he left."

America's Youth Defended by FBI Chief

The veteran, Hoover declared is "America's opportunity." If the country provides him with a home and a job he'll be "a healthy, wholesome influence on American life for years to come."

Juvenile crime, Hoover said, can be traced to adult neglect.

"A youngster's erring ways result from the homes he lives in, the trash he reads, the dives he frequents and the gang he pals around with," he said.

"Arrests of boys under 18 for robbery, homicide, rape, assault and auto thefts increased from 38 to 71 per cent during the war years.

"This is a shocking commentary on the life of the nation, but the children aren't to blame, their wrong-doing stems from neglect.

"Americans are noted for being enthusiastic joiners," Hoover continued, "but I hope they won't create a lot of new agencies to help juveniles.

"They should get behind the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Y.M.C.A. the Y.W.C.A., the boys' clubs and other fine organizations. These are generally understaffed and underfinanced."

Washington Times-Herald, Washington, D. C.

94-8-95-168

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:hbm

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 27, 1946

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: United Press

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Fred Mullen of the UP dropped by the office. He was wondering what our reaction would be to his doing a story which would be purely without attribution and would start out by pointing out that the arrest last night of Redin was proof that the FBI was on its job and could be expected to arrest any spies when the time became ripe; that this is but a continuation of the program begun before the war, which paid off with large benefits during the war where espionage was controlled and there were no acts of foreign-directed espionage. He would then develop our work ~~work~~ and finish the story with a brief recountal of some of the hysterical utterances that have been made--principally by the un-American Affairs Committee, pointing out that we should be calm, citizens should depend on the FBI and have faith in the FBI based upon its past performances.

I told him this was something we would think over. He stated he would be glad to show us the story and make any corrections or changes we desire. He will call me tomorrow to find out what our reaction is.

I think we should look it over 3/27

Yes. It could be a very worthwhile story & be helpful

RECORDED & INDEXED 10

62-82555-169

EX-26

58 APR 4 1946

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:hbm

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 28, 1946

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: United Press

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

I am attaching hereto the Fred Mullen story. It looks very good. Fred would like to release it for the overnight wire if that is possible. I told him we would let him know as soon as possible.

Attachment

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-170

EX-26

we cannot object to this article

3/28

OK. Mullen

3/28

APR 3 - 1946

ONITER (EXCLU)

BY FRED MULLEN

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, March 29.--(UP).--The seizure of Soviet Naval Lieut. Nicolai Gregorovich Redin on espionage charges was viewed in congressional and administration circles today as a notice to all nations that this government was going to crack down on spies without regard to whom they represent.

The 29-year-old Soviet purchasing commission agent was seized by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents at Portland, Ore., Tuesday night and in the subsequent arraignment it was developed that he was specifically charged with seeking information on the U. S. S. Yellowstone, a destroyer tender now in a west coast repairyard.

The FBI has given NO further information concerning Radin and has bluntly stated ~~itxwouldxdixnxgexnothingxfurtherxatxit~~ that the rest of the story would be developed during the trial.

~~The arrest of Radin gave support to private denials that the state department was standing in the way of the seizure of soviet agents in this country. Justice department officials have~~

(more) fm

94 8-95-170

ADD SPIES WASHN (M LEN) X X X ~~HAVE~~ trial.

~~assured members of congress that there has been no interference by the state department in counterespionage or other activities of the department.~~

Some circles viewed the arrest of Hadin as the beginning of a roundup of post-war ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ agents of any nation who might bex seeking information not only on the atomic bomb, but also the ~~xxxx~~ advances being made in development of other weapons.

~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ These circles said they were certain that the intelligence agencies of the civil and military departments were "not sleeping" and that whatever espionage ~~xxxxxxx~~ there might be, these agencies were in command of the situation.

It was recalled that in the pre-war and war years the FBI investigations of spy cases at times were conducted over a period of many months and sometimes for more than two years. The pattern, as subsequently disclosed in the Dusquesne case in New York, and others, was to ~~control~~ monitor and suppress what information did get into the hands of Germany's spies and to move in for the kill only after FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and his lieutenants were certain that each member of a given ring, and each of their contacts was known.

(more) fm

ADD SPIES WASHN (MULLEN) X X X KNOWN.

During the period 1938 through 1941 when this nation was approaching war, uninformed quarters raised the question of ~~what was~~ the FBI doing and in some cases demanded that counterespionage be taken away from the FBI.

Subsequent events showed that FBI ~~Chief~~ Director Hoover was on top of the situation and the work he ~~has done~~ led has been acclaimed by the administration, congress, and the top military chiefs as the greatest contribution to national security ever achieved. ~~As the nation came closer and closer to war, various spy rings were rounded up as their seizure was deemed propitious, and eventually these espionage agents were tried and convicted.~~

(more) fm

ADD SPIES WASHN (M LEN) X X X [redacted] ach rel 8

With the exception of its press release in the case of Redin, the FBI has been maintaining a close-lipped xxxx atitude on espionage. It has declined to comment time and again on the Canadian seizure of alleged Soviet agents and the statements by officials there that the ring was seeking atom bomb information.

Administration officials, however, have said that the atom bomb "know how" secret remains inviolate and that it did not fall into the hands of the Canddian ring, nor any operatives in this country.

Meantime, the house committee investigating unamerican activities has jumped on the seizure of Redin xx in support of its recent statements that it had uncovered a soviet ring in this country that was attempting to get the atom bomb secret. [redacted] committee's counsel, Ernie Adamson, went so far as to say that the committee had been aware of the Redin situation.

When this reporter recently asked Adamson how it was getting along in its investigation of the "ring", Adamson gave this reply:

"What's the matter, don't you like the way the committee is

(more) fm

operating? If you don't, write a letter to the chairman (Rep. John S. Wood, D., Ga., and tell him so. He'll send the letter up to me, and I'll answer it."

---fm---

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JJN:dml

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: April 4, 1946

FROM : Mr. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahn
Miss Gandy

Attached hereto is an article prepared by Charlotte Moulton of the UP based upon the Law Enforcement Bulletin and deals with the Bureau's Laboratory. It is well done and is recommended for approval. It has been approved by Colonel McInerny.

Attachment

4/4/46 Letter to Miss Moulton

Returned

94-2-171

5 APR 10 1946

May 21, 1946

Miss Charlotte Moulton
United Press Associations
714 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Moulton:

Upon returning to the city I was informed of your transfer to the F.C.C. I did want to drop you this personal note to tell you how much my associates and I have enjoyed our contacts with you during your period of assignment in covering the Department of Justice Building. I do hope that the successes which characterized your assignments here will continue in your new post.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAY 21 9 53 AM '46

124 8-1-172
F B I
53 MAY 28

LBN:JW

97-X3

NOTE: Charlotte Moulton has been very helpful and very pro-Bureau during her assignment on this beat. Fred Mueller, who formerly covered the beat prior to his entrance into the Army, is being returned. I think this note would be appreciated.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Keasc
Miss Gandy

FILED

52 JUN 21 1946

MAY 21 9 36 AM '46

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

July 3, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Fred Mullen of the United Press told me late yesterday that he had got so fed up with the Public Relations Office in the Department that he went in and made a protest to the Attorney General on Tuesday. He stated that they were putting out a lot of statements about voting in Mississippi; that all he wanted was to pin somebody down to say something specific either that the Department would or would not do something; that he so asked Cadison if something specific could not be said. Cadison replied that there can be no crime until the colored person is actually turned away from the polls. This burnt Mullen up because the crime was committed according to him at the time that negroes were refused to be qualified.

I think Fred is picking at straws. At any rate he told the Attorney General that McInerny passed out a lot of soft soap, Cadison did not know the score and that he thought for his own protection he should do something about it. The Attorney General promised him that he would have a talk with Cadison and if the situation did not improve within a week to come back to him and that he would take more vigorous steps.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:MP

RECORDED & INDEXED
335

94-8-95-173
1F 2B 1

32 JUL 10 1946

MX - 50

58 JUL 22 1946

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

DATE: July 17, 1946

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. H. [illegible]
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum earlier today, a tickler of which is attached, relative to a story put out by U.P. this morning. We checked with Fred Mullen who covers U.P. for this building. Mullen stated that he knew nothing of the story until about 10:30 and he was considerably agitated because his office did not have him check the story before running it this morning.

The story is to the effect that the FBI arrested two people in the Pentagon building, one of whom is supposed to be a secretary on General Eisenhower's staff. The charges are supposed to be espionage, arising out of investigation of the A. bomb as related in the previous memorandum.

Mullen was told that the FBI made no such arrest. He understands that this would be a violation of our delimitation agreement and he has been advised that we have issued a denial to INS and AP, both of whom have inquired about the story. Mullen states that it has been on the radio this morning but feels that the New York office is going to kill the story. The Bureau, of course, made no such arrest as alleged.

Attachment Mullen called at 11:20 am advising that U.P. has killed the story.

JJM:JEJ

Mullen called at 11:20 am advising that U.P. has killed the story. LBM

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-174

EX-33

58 AUG 1 1946

July 2, 1946

Mr. Frederick C. Mullen
United Press Staff Correspondent
714 National Press Building
14th and F Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Fred:

I wanted to drop you this personal note and tell you how much I enjoyed reading your recent articles on the postwar crime wave. If crime in America is to be controlled, we must be willing to admit that the problem exists and that its solution warrants immediate, effective, and aggressive action. Most people in this country look at crime as something far distant and a matter which does not concern them individually. This, of course, is not true and it is therefore necessary that we convince our people that it is their personal problem. An enlightened public will present a united front against lawlessness and I feel that such articles as yours will contribute greatly to a general public understanding.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

94-8-95-175

EX-80

125 RECORDED & INDEXED

NOTE: Address obtained telephonically from United Press.

They Had Excellent Coverage

BHM:bjh:mas

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Average Citizen Is Held Hit Hardest By The Spiraling U. S. Crime Wave

House Burglaries During The First Three Months Of This Year Increased 27 Per Cent. Over The Same Period Of 1945 And Other Offenses Gain

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of four dispatches on the postwar crime wave, the effect of the crimes on the average person and suggestions by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover on ways to combat them.)

By FRED MULLEN
United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington, June 19—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said today that the nation's crime wave is continuing its alarming upward spiral.

And the property of the average citizen is suffering most.

House burglaries during the first three months this year increased 27 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1945. During the same quarter, larcenies were up 16 per cent. and automobile thefts increased 33 per cent.

Hoover has specific recommendations for the average citizen to follow to protect his property. These will be discussed in subsequent articles.

Seasonal Increase

FBI records show that crimes of various types have their seasonal fluctuations. Burglaries and robberies occur most frequently during the winter months, when the nights are long and the days short. Murders, rapes and other felonious assaults occur most frequently during the long warm days of July, August and September. Negligent homicide or manslaughter, such as traffic killings, reach a peak in November.

Daily Average

More specifically, the daily average for burglaries and thefts was 20 per cent. higher in November, 1945, than in April, 1945. Robberies last year were 80 per cent. more frequent in November than in April.

"The monthly variations," Hoover said, "indicate that despite the usual seasonal fluctuations in burglaries and larcenies, there is every reason to believe more crimes of this nature will occur daily this year, even during the summer, than in previous years during the so-called high crime months."

During 1945, nearly one-third of all house burglaries were committed during the daylight hours. In the case of stores, offices and other non-residential buildings, 14 times as many occurred during the hours of darkness.

Average Loot Up 37 P. C.

The daily national average for these crimes was 561 last year and the average value of loot was $118. This was an increase of 37 per cent. over 1944.

Hoover is gravely concerned over the thousands of GI and souvenir war weapons now available in the country. He said this situation was a "severe menace" to public safety.

"At no time in the history of our nation have so many guns and weapons been within easy reach of criminal elements," Hoover said.

Criminals Get Weapons

"Inevitably, many of these will find their way into the hands of persons with lawless tendencies. Souvenir guns brought back from the battlefronts add to the peril, but there is no danger as long as these guns remain in the hands of former GIs. However, experience has shown that they are bought, loaned, or stolen and criminals eventually get control of them."

He said the average citizen must help combat the elements of crime. This can be done by ordinary precautions to protect property, and otherwise cooperating with the police.

(Tomorrow: What must be done about firearms.)

THE DAILY RECORD

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EDWIN WARFIELD, JR.
President
FRANK T. WALLACE
Editor and General Manager

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Vol. 116. Thursday, June 20, 1946. No. 144

F. T. Wallace.

THE DAILY RECORD
11-15 E. SARATOGA ST.
BALTIMORE 3, MD.

7-2-46

175

Home Robberies To Show Increase In The Summer Says FBI Head

Hoover Warns The Public To Be On Guard Against Almost Certain Increase In Burglaries And Stresses Need For Co-operation; Also Offers Some Suggestions

(Third in a series of dispatches discussing crimes that affect the average person, and suggestions by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover on how to combat them.)

By FRED MULLEN
United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington, June 21—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warned the public today to be on guard against an almost certain increase in burglaries in the months ahead.

Police reports for the first three months this year showed an increase of 27 per cent. over the corresponding period last year.

As summer approaches, Hoover said, homes will be left unguarded, doors will be unlocked, and definite telltale signs will invite the burglar to single out your house for his next "job."

The FBI chief emphasized that police were doing what they could to protect homes. But, he added, "the effectiveness of any police department depends to a great extent upon the prompt and intelligent co-operation of the citizen, not only at the time of a disturbance, but before the need for the police arises."

Hoover gave these suggestions for safeguarding your home when you go out for the evening:

Don't "Hide" Key

Leave a light burning in some room, but turn off the porch light. Leave no note indicating time of return. Do not pull down window shades. Do not leave a key under the mat, over the door, or in the mail box. Securely lock all windows and doors, double locking doors if possible. Close the garage doors, for open ones reveal your absence. Suggest to a neighbor that he keep an eye on your house or apartment during your absence.

"By following these simple rules, you will be adding to your protection by forestalling a possible break into your home by a criminal who reads telltale signs inviting him within," Hoover said.

He said that all too frequently housewives fail to safeguard their homes while going to the nearby grocery stores and then standing in line for hours to get some scarce item. It does not take long to ransack a home, he said, so however short a time you will be gone, always lock it.

Here is what you should do before leaving on your vacation:

Some Precautions

1. Do not ask your newspaper's society editor to publish the fact that you are going on a vacation. Thieves read papers, too.

2. Be sure to stop newspaper and milk deliveries.

3. Arrange for a neighbor to remove from your doorstep any advertising circulars that might be dropped there as an accumulation of these indicates an unoccupied home.

4. Leave the key to your home with a responsible neighbor so that it might be entered without damage in event of an emergency.

5. Remove and appropriately store all money, jewelry and other articles of value. The burglar always looks first behind pictures, under rugs, in crockery or mattresses, so such hiding places are unwise and unsafe.

6. Make certain that all doors and windows are securely locked before you leave.

Hoover suggested that everyone make a careful survey of his home as a fulltime security measure. The householder should make certain that no door keys are in the hands of former tenants, or servants; if in doubt, change the lock. Be sure you have a foolproof lock.

Guard The Doors

Housewives should consider placing a chain or bar guard on the inside of all exterior doors. This will enable them to open the door enough to see who is outside without running the risk of having an unwanted person force his way in.

Credentials of everyone seeking to enter your home, including public utility employees should be examined.

"Today's crook doesn't necessarily look like a thug," Hoover said. "The most serious mistake you can make is to trust a person with whom you come in contact simply because he appears 'prosperous,' is a smooth talker, and possesses a polished manner."

He also warned that there have been numerous depredations recently by persons hiring themselves out as domestic servants. He advised a careful check of references.

(Monday: Automobile thefts and how to avoid losing your car.)

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Vol. 116. Saturday, June 22, 1946. No. 148.

Tightening Firearms Controls Is Asked By The Director Of The FBI

Chief Says The State And City Laws Must Be Made More Strict To Meet Public Menace Due To Thousands Of GI And Souvenir Weapons In This Country

(Editor's Note—Second in a series of dispatches discussing crimes that affect the average person, and suggestions by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover on how to combat them.)

By FRED MULLEN
United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington, June 20—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said today that state and city laws must be tightened to meet the "severe" public menace presented by the thousands of GI and souvenir weapons available in this country since the end of the war.

Hoover said many of these firearms already were finding their way into the hands of the lawless.

During April alone, he said, criminals obtained 390 government firearms and 581 rounds of ammunition in 121 robberies and burglaries. Some cases have already been solved, but the rest still are under investigation.

"The stealing of government-owned firearms and ammunition is not a new trend," Hoover said. "The easiest way for gangsters to obtain guns a decade ago was to rob a national guard armory."

5,965 Firearms Stolen

Summarizing the period from January 1, 1933, to March 31, 1946, Hoover said that 5,965 government firearms had been stolen, of which 3,410 were recovered. At the same time, 3,140,442 rounds of government ammunition were stolen, and only 1,046,389 rounds recovered. There were 976 convictions for such thefts during the same period.

Hoover said thefts of government firearms were always perpetrated to further someone's career in crime. Only recently, he said, police arrested a truck driver in an Eastern city and on searching his home found seven fully-loaded side arms, including one government pistol.

Hoover said the menace of uncontrolled firearms stares the policeman in the face every day.

"One of the solutions to the problem," he said, "consists of tightening controls over firearms, plugging loopholes, and requiring owners of weapons to register them with police.

"The police should have authority to investigate applicants for gun permits and determine whether there appears to be any ulterior motive. Persons should be prohibited from transferring possession of weapons without police department sanction.

State Laws Vary

"Every consideration should be given to guarding properly all arsenals and national guard armories to prevent looting or burglarizing. It is only through effective control of firearms that the public can be properly protected."

State legislation on firearms varies tremendously. Fifteen states lack specific legislative restrictions on possession and transfer of machine guns. Some states prohibit all private persons and corporations from possessing machine guns. In some states a person may own one without even having to secure a license.

Hoover recalled that Clyde and Melvin Barrow, who terrorized the mid-West in 1933, had obtained Browning automatic rifles and 45-caliber automatic pistols in burglaries of national guard armories in Illinois and Oklahoma. In 1934, automatic pistols were stolen from the headquarters company, Ninth Infantry, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Three men later were arrested while attempting to sell 75 of them to a special agent of the FBI who posed as a gun smuggler.

"The pattern was set and hoodlums hastened to get their hands on government guns," Hoover said. "Increases in lawlessness in recent months indicate that once again law enforcement may be facing bands of desperate men armed with government weapons."

(Tomorrow: Hoover's recommendation for guarding against burglars.)

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Vol. 116. Friday, June 21, 1946. No. 147.

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Vol. 1[illegible]. Monday, June 24, 1946. No. 149.

Hoover Warns That Carelessness Seen Factor In The Increase of Auto Theft

Police Records, He Said, Show 33 Per Cent. Gain In Such Offenses: Youth Played Major Role In Statistics Last Year; Suggestions Made To Motorists

(Last in a series of dispatches discussing crimes that affect the average person, and suggestions by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover on how to combat them.)

By FRED MULLEN
United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington, June 22—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover reported an alarming rise in automobile thefts and attributed the increase in part to carelessness of owners.

Police records, he said, show a 33 per cent. rise in auto thefts for the first three months this year, as compared with the same period in 1945.

Reports from 286 cities showed that 88,950 automobiles were stolen in 1945, of which 84,595 were recovered. The value of the stolen cars was placed at $[illegible],831,128.

Based on these reports, the nation-wide total of stolen cars last year was estimated at 241,491, compared with the 1944 estimated total of 203,036.

No Property Estimate

"These figures reflect only the number of cars stolen and their value," Hoover said. "They do not take into consideration the value of property stolen from parked automobiles."

The Federal government was authorized to fight auto thefts by the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act of 1919, which makes it a Federal offense to transport a stolen car over state lines or national boundaries. This Act was amended last year to include airplanes.

Under this law, the FBI, between October 29, 1919, and December 31, 1945 recovered 91,315 cars, valued at $50,789,599.

The number of auto thefts is greater in October than in any other month of the year and follows the seasonal trend of robbery. Last year, 50 per cent. more cars were stolen in October than in January, the low month.

Youths Steal 61 Per Cent.

Motor vehicle thefts are not confined to pleasure cars, but extend to trucks and busses. Only recently a Greyhound bus was stolen in Minnesota.

Youth played a major role in automobile thefts last year. Hoover said statistics showed that 61 per cent. of the thefts were committed by persons under 21.

He said that no ironclad rules could be set down to prevent automobile thefts, but that there were several methods by which the opportunities to steal cars could be greatly reduced. He made these recommendations:

1. Do not leave your car unattended with the keys in the ignition.

2. Even for emergency purposes, do not leave keys on sun visors or in such places where they can be readily obtainable by a thief making a quick search of the car.

Close The Windows

3. If you think your car is being followed by another, do not go directly home. Instead, stop where you see a policeman or a large group of people, or drive to the nearest police station.

4. Do not leave your car with the windows down. Many car thieves are adept at re-wiring ignitions.

5. When purchasing an automobile, make sure that the title to the car is in good order.

6. Have some private or secret marks on your car so that you can identify it in case it is stolen and the motor and serial numbers are altered. Note any stains, repaired upholstery and parts damaged in accidents. These are excellent identifying marks.

7. When puting your car in the garage, lock the car as well as the garage doors.

Report Theft At Once

8. Report the theft of your car immediately to the nearest police officials, giving them full information concerning the car and its description. This could lead to immediate recovery.

9. If you see any suspicious activity around a car parked in your neighborhood, notify the nearest police station at once.

10. If a license plate is lost or stolen, report it immediately. In many instances, thieves steal license plates to place on a car they have stolen.

These suggestions, Hoover said, are not all-inclusive, but a good over-all rule to remember is that "any carelessness on your part leaves an open door and an invitation for thieves to steal your car."

[illegible] 175

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LBN:mjm

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 12/3/45

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahn
Miss Gandy

Regarding the Director's indication that he would see Charlotte Moulton of UP, I wish to advise that I tried to reach her on several occasions. She is covering the Curley trial. She called me at 6:15, having just received my message.

EX-73 RECORDED

I told her that the Director had had a little free time this afternoon and would have been most happy to have greeted her. She said that she was probably going to be tied up on the trial all week and tomorrow would not finish up until around 5 p.m. I asked her to call me and in the meantime I would check and see what the Director's commitments were. She stated that in the meantime the office has asked her, if she had a chance to see the Director, to ask him about the postwar crime wave--whether we definitely have a crime wave; whether it is definitely here.

CRIME REC

I told her that I would check with the Director and let her know when she called tomorrow.

Memo 2-13-46 LBN

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

GLC:med

February 13, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS
RE: CHARLOTTE MOULTON OK UP

Reference is made to your attached memorandum concerning the captioned individual.

There is attached a memorandum regarding the assistance youth can render in the fight against crime which you may desire to pass on to Charlotte Moulton for possible publication use. You will recall she wanted to ask the Director about the postwar crime wave and whether we definitely have a crime wave at the present time.

Respectfully,

M. A. Jones

Attachment

1 ENCL

EX-22

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95-176
7 AUG 1 1946

EX-22

7 AUG 22 1946

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

February 13, 1946

M E M O R A N D U M

Re: Youth and Crime

Last year, an unknown, armed bandit robbed a bank in a West Coast city. The bandit was successful in making his get away in what was described as a big, black sedan. Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and local police began an immediate investigation of the crime.

On the day of the robbery, a twelve-year-old boy told FBI Agents that he had seen the automobile used by the bandit. This young lad, a member of the Boy Scouts, resided only a block and a half away from the bank. He described the get-away car as a big, black, long, shiny sedan.

Although the bandit had recklessly driven away in this automobile, the youngster had been able to memorize the license number of the car. He said that the license plate was yellow with black numbers on it. The boy said he didn't have time to see what state the car was from.

Official license plates of the state where the robbery occurred were shown to the youth. He said that these license plates were smaller than the plate on the bandit's car.

After examining several booklets containing colored reproductions of the various license plates issued in all of the forty-eight states, the boy selected reproductions of the Texas, 1945, plates and the New Jersey, 1944, plates as closely resembling

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nerdon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

mcd

176 448

the license plate on the car.

The number which the youngster had retained in his memory was immediately sent to motor vehicle authorities in the state of Texas. The boy's memory proved to be correct. The Texas officials advised that the number in question had been issued to a certain individual. We learned that this man had been in prison. As the result of an immediate state-wide alarm, this criminal was captured on the day after the bank robbery, and made a full confession of his crime.

About a month after this bank robbery, three Nazi Prisoners of War escaped one night from a camp in one of the southern states. They stole an automobile and abandoned it on the following day.

An intensive search was made in the heavily wooded area surrounding the point where the car was abandoned. During the search, the people living in the vicinity became aware of the possible presence of these prisoners.

About 9:00 p.m. one evening, shortly after the escape, a sixteen-year-old boy was walking along the highway on his way home. He was alone. Very near the point where the stolen automobile had been abandoned, the youth passed three individuals walking along the highway.

Darkness prevented him from recognizing their prisoner-of-war clothing but his attention was attracted by their manner of walk, which was somewhat stiff-gaited.

The boy immediately associated these men with the escaped German prisoners. He hurried to the nearest house and summoned the

aid of some men who took him to the nearest town. At that point he telephoned the police.

Highway patrolmen met the boy and took him in their car to the place where he had seen the three men. A search was made and within a very short time the three escaped German prisoners were captured.

On April 22, 1943, Carl Straka, a dangerous fugitive whose criminal career dated back to 1921, was apprehended by FBI Agents at Tiltonsville, Ohio. On the day of the apprehension, information was received from the local officials at Tiltonsville that a high school student living next door to Arthur Weaver, who is known to have harbored Straka in the past, stated he had seen a stranger in front of the Vine Cliff Inn who resembled Straka. The youth described the stranger as wearing a railroad engineer's hat and overalls and it was learned that railroad section crews had not been in that vicinity for some time. The youth noticed that Straka stayed in the shadows and did not want anyone to see his face. As a result of this information, Straka was finally taken into custody.

Youth Can Help To Fight Crime

1. The crime wave we feared is already here. Effecting rural and urban areas alike, its principal actors are youngsters. In 1945, more persons age 17 were arrested than in any other age group.

2. Healthy, mentally alert boys of the type who assisted law enforcement in the above cases can do much to fight crime in their own age group.

3. If adults invite youngsters to fight crime, the latter

can, by clean example, prevent other youths from breaking records in the field of crime. Boys and girls can help and will help if we respect their abilities and are eager to share their problems.

4. Trying to "outsmart the law" is not only a losing game but is definitely un-American. Youngsters who are ignoring this principle may be helped by others who want to live as true Americans.

5. Organizations like the Boys Clubs of America, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, the 4-H Clubs and many others have constantly worked toward the betterment of youth. The youngsters active in these organizations are daily practicing American principles and can interest others in the future security of America.

6. Youngsters can become crusaders for America. In selling American ideals to playmates, neighbors and friends, our boys and girls can outlaw the false idea of romance in crime and teach others that crime is a worthless game that ends only in disgrace and punishment.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: September 13, 1946

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: United Press

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Fred Mullen of the UP desired a few short quotes from the Director on the decline of arrests of persons under 18 and the increase of persons over 21. If approved, the attached statement will be furnished to him.

Attachment

LBN:hbm

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-95-177

SEP 18

52 SEP 20 1946

The decline in the number of arrests of persons under 18 in the first six months of this year reflects a trend away from the period of wartime abandon to more normal living conditions. During the war years families were separated; parents were either working in defense plants or were in the service; the night shift, necessary as it was, reflected itself in the decline of home influences. Then, too, during the war years normal community facilities were sorely handicapped by virtue of manpower shortages in carrying on programs designed to provide recreational activities for youngsters, which today are being restored.

The nationwide alarm over the increase in juvenile delinquency crystallized itself with the tremendous rise in youthful offenders a few years ago. The arousal of public opinion which followed is now reflecting itself in community attempts to meet the problem of delinquency.

In the past six months more persons aged 21 were arrested than in any age group, as against the wartime experience of the seventeen-year-olds leading in arrests. The juvenile delinquents of the war years have graduated from stealing bicycle tires to stealing automobiles, from petty larceny to bank robbery and from vandalism to murder.

The return to more normal living is reflected most markedly in the decline in the arrests of women. Recent vital statistics compilations reflect a 53.3 per cent increase in marriages during the first six months of this year, which

94-8-95-177

undoubtedly is a stabilizing factor.

Even though the arrests of persons under 18 have declined the seriousness of the problem has not been alleviated since the arrests of persons under 18 still exceeded arrests in that age group during the first half of 1941 by 11 per cent.

CC-247

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

December 5, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I am attaching hereto the draft of a story prepared by Fred Mullen on jewel robberies and the like in Miami. I think that this story is very well done and I see no objection to it. Fred has in mind using it for Monday, December 9, and would like to have it back tomorrow.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

Attachment
LBN:hbm

1 ENCL

EX-1

RECORDED & INDEXED 94-8-95178

19 DEC 14 1946

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

ONITER

BY FRED MULLEN

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.--(UP).--The annual trek of saint and sinner to Florida -- one to grasp the wealth of climate, the other the wealth of the seekers of health -- is reaching its peak.

To both these groups today went a warning from FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

The saints were advised to keep a weather eye out for sinners.

The sinners were advised the FBI would be hot on their trail once they transgressed federal laws.

In an interview, Hoover said:

"Human vultures who prey upon unsuspecting victims; suave, fast-talking swindlers who deal in misery; sharp, swift-moving jewel thieves who strike quickly; hot check artists who work a game of bluff join mobsters and gangsters in manipulating a streamlined form of criminality in the playgrounds of the nation.

"The state of Florida is NO exception. Its vacation resorts have been the scene of clever criminal ambushes ranging from the old race horse swindle to jewel thieves, and even murder."

94-8-95-178

ENCLOSURE

ADD HOOVER WASHN (MULLEN) X X X MURLER."

Hoover said that jewel thefts in the Miami area alone last winter were a matter of grave concern. He pointed out that the FBI entered such cases, particularly when there was evidence of interstate transportation of stolen goods valued at $5,000 or more. The law covering such cases is not only geared against the crook who flees a state with his loot, but also covers interstate transportation of forged, altered, falsely made or counterfeited securities.

During the war years, on a nationwide basis, there were 704 convictions in cases of this type and total sentenced aggregated over 2,500 years, while fines, savings and recoveries totaled more than $2,000,000.

A typical jewel case was one involving Harold Astrachan who on March 14, 1946, while posing as an armed railway express employee, entered a Miami Beach jewelry store. He advised clerks that he was sent to pick up a valuable package which was to be sent air express. After preparing a receipt, getting the package sealed and discussing the amount of insurance, he left with the package -- a $45,000 haul in jewelry.

The FBI traced the theft to Astrachan through handwriting. He was turned over to Miami Beach police and later

was sentenced to five years for grand larceny.

In the category of bad check cases, Hoover cited the activities of a bogus check passer whose activities were first brought to the attention of the FBI in November 1941 when three checks passed in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., were sent here for laboratory examination. The checks continued to come in for four years and amounted to thousands of dollars.

Finally, the FBI arrested Willie Ed Ross in Miami after checks printed on a certain type of safety paper led agents to a Miami print shop. Ross was arrested Dec. 10, 1945, when he returned to the shop to pick up a new order. He later was sentenced to five years imprisonment and fined $2,000.

Ross used more than 60 aliases in his operations in 50 cities in Florida and in other eastern and southeastern states.

Hoover said that in the "crime-mad" era of the 20's and early 30's, state boundaries provided haven for criminals plaguing the nation, but congress acted in 1934 to smash such refuges by passing the unlawful flight law.

"Vicious criminals seeking to avoid capture will find the facilities of the FBI are readily available to local law enforcement agencies, and in

close cooperation with one another, federal, state and municipal organizations will track down the evil doer," Hoover said. "There is no refuge in the nation for the enemies of society."

Hoover said that Wilbur Paul Patterson found that out. It seems that when Detective Harry Raines of the Daytona Beach, Fla., police department tried to question Patterson who was driving a stolen car Jan. 13, 1945, the latter shot and killed him. Two days later a complaint filed with a U. S. Commissioner charged Patterson with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution for murder and the FBI then entered the case.

They traced Patterson to Atlanta, Ga., determined he had taken a plane to Chicago, and another to Omaha, Nebr. The fugitive, who had boasted he never would be taken alive, was recognized by an FBI agent while driving along an Omaha street. The agents, also in a car, trailed the unsuspecting Patterson to a garage where he was arrested. He gave no fight.

Later, in Florida, Patterson was convicted of murder and sentenced to electrocution.

"Criminal segments of the underworld who journey to Florida to make a mockery of laws and profit at the expense of law-abiding citizens may violate federal laws within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI," Hoover said. "Confidence men, impersonators, flim-flam artists of every description, jewel thieves, bad check passers and others who believe they can successfully obtain 'easy

money' in Florida and then pull out to other fertile fields may, after they have been located and arrested by the FBI, become impressed with the axiomatic certainty that crime does NOT pay."

Hoover stressed that public cooperation was the best means of combatting crime and added:

"Carelessness on the part of individuals, on the other hand, serves as an invitation to commit crime."

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